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DELEGATES ADDRESS CSCE ON CURRENT ISSUES

Romanian Delegate

AU161746 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1728 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna, AGERPRES, 16/12/1986 -- The working group that deals with military aspects of European security at the Vienna All-European meeting is debating, these days, questions related to how the confidence measures in the Helsinki Final Act and the provisions of the document of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe are being carried into effect. In his address, the Romanian representative underlined that his country made and makes all efforts to give effect to the confidence measures in the mentioned documents. He stated for the reduction and limitation of military activities in Europe and in the two military alliances, first and foremost, also showing that the reduction of military forces, of arms and military spending would be the most important way for strengthening confidence and security in the continent. Therefore -- the Romanian representative pointed out -- it would be most important if the current Vienna all-European meeting made the decision to convene the second stage of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, with a mandate on other confidence-building measures and allowing for the examination and negotiation of specific disarmament measures.

CSSR on Environment

LD161424 Prague CTK in English 1326 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna, Dec 16 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovakia will spend at least 17,000 million crowns on environmental protection in 1986-1990 and ecological investments are to double in the next five-year period, Czechoslovak delegate Jiri Oprsal told the European security follow-up meeting here today. Reporting on the principles of the state concept of the creation and protection of the environment up to the year 2000 he said one of the chief aims was to reduce air pollution by at least 30 percent. With a view to this aim the construction of thermal power stations has been stopped while desulphurizing facilities will be built at those already in operation.

The share of nuclear power stations in electricity production will rise to 40 percent in Czechoslovakia by the year 1995, he said.

Hungarian on Cooperation

LD152301 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna, December 15 (MTI) -- Economic relations free of political obstacles and discrimination between countries of differing social systems are major factors of international security, said Ambassador Endre Erdos, leader of the Hungarian delegation, at the Monday session of the European follow-up meeting in Vienna.

Violating the principle of equality, restricting the export of technology on both sides causes serious damage to international trade, he said, then discussed how Hungary implements the Helsinki recommendations in the fields of international economic, trade and environmental protection relations. "Hungary is profoundly interested in East-West industrial cooperation, and has also made practical steps to develop these through the founding of joint ventures and simplifying their operation. It encourages technical-scientific cooperation, however, this is not developing as would be desired. Hungary thus supports the idea that experts examine in the framework of an economic forum how to eliminate the obstacles in the way of economic cooperation."

Hungary also requires international cooperation to solve its environmental tasks, and approves the Bulgarian proposal aimed at oganizing an environmental protection forum, said the ambasssador. He also stressed that political economic and trade talks between the CMEA and the EEC are alike [as received] of major importance from the point of view of East-West cooperation.

Cultural Parley Proposed

LD180019 Warsaw PAP in English 2029 GMT 17 Dec 86

[By PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Dec. 17 -- At today's plenary session of the CSCE meeting Vienna '86, in what is a first joint proposeal made by an Eastern and Western state, Poland and Austria proposed to call a CSCE symposium to Krakow, southern Poland, to discuss the common cultural heritage of CSCE states. Chief Polish delegate Eugeniusz Kulaga said the notion of "common cultural heritage" was not treated narrowly and was meant to embrace the common values within the area of the CSCE states and hence international cooperation for protection and further unfoldment of those values. [as received] [words indistinct] protection and renovation of the monuments and sites of particular significance for the common cultural heritage. He noted that while different socio-political systems have different visions of the European culture, the basic humanist values and threats to them are seen the same everywhere.

"We propose to hold the meeting in Krakow, Poland's former capital, the town of Copernicus and other universally known personages, and one which has cultural heritage by maintaining active links with cultural centers across the continent," said he. He said voices of many countries, such as England, Yugoslavia, or Hungary, were taken into account during the drafting of the initiative. During today's plenary debates, the Finnish and Swedish groups welcomed a recent Polish proposal concerning supplementing the mandate of the Conference on Confidence-Building and Security in Europe.

Minorities in Hungary

LD122146 Budapest MTI in English 1929 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Vienna, December 12 (MTI) -- In a contribution to the Friday plenary session of the Vienna follow-up meeting, Laszlo Demus, head of department at the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said that the life of the national minorities is a highly important internal affair of Hungary. He added that nor is the fate of Hungarians living beyond the borders is a sole foreign policy issue, as it affects our internal life, too. [sentence as received]

Laszlo Demus reported on the situation of the ethnic minorities in Hungary, and the practice of guaranteeing equal rights to them. He pointed out that socialist Hungary had to shape its minority policy in view of the lessons from its controversial historic past. He said, "Life in our country and elsewhere has proved that the enforcement of nationality rights is of outstanding importance for European peace and security. The declaration of principles does not solve the nationality issue," he stressed, "what is decisive is whether the declared principles and rights are put into everyday practice. Any form of artificial limitation of the specific rights of ethnic minorities has an adverse effect on the development of the given country as well. We start from the fact that the rights and interests of minorities should be guaranteed by the country in which they live. All sorts of nationalism, including one of its worst forms: forced assimilation and guardianship over minorities have to be rejected.

The Hungarian delegate pointed out that the relations between the minorities of different countries are not only considered just but also supported by the Hungarian Government, because it increass the mutual confidence between peoples and expands the cooperation of states. Fine examples for this are set by the occasions when foreign guests coming to Hungary call at minorities speaking the same language in order to become familiar with their living conditions and cultural opportunities. These visits have testified to the beneficial effects of gathering of experience and knowledge on the spot.

Domestic experience from the past decades has shown that a correct nationality policy is an important factor of creating and maintaining social consensus. We are sensitive to the changing conditions and requirements of the guranteeing of minority rights, and do our utmost to make our nationality policy serve the aims set by the Helsinki Final Act, said Laszlo Demus.

Economic Forum Urged

LD152337 Warsaw PAP in English 2254 GMT 15 Dec 86

[By PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, Dec, 15 -- The four socialist states, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Poland and Hungary proposed to convene an economic forum in Prague with the participation of representatives of the states taking part in the CSCE process several months after the Vienna meeting. Presenting the stand of Poland, that co-authored the proposal, head of the Polish delegation Ambassador Eugeniusz Kulaga stressed that the stand reflected growing interest of the states taking part in the CSCE in animating mutual economic cooperation. Poland's representative stressed significance of confidence in international economic relations, which is equally important as in other areas, political or military ones. Experiences of the 1980s showed adverse effect of political factors on East-West economic cooperation, introducing elements of uncertainty and the absence of stable prospects into it. Ambassador Kulaga said the proposal, forwarded by the four socialist states, considered different points of view presented during the Vienna debate. The proposal is realistic and its implementation could be an important stimulus to improve unsatisfactory state of East-West economic cooperation and to seek new roads of its development.

Pole Views Borders

LD192119 Warsaw PAP in English 0735 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna, Dec. 18 -- At the last session of the group for military aspects of security of the CSCE meeting Vienna '86, Polish delegate Col Edmund Staniewski thanked all the delegations that welcomed the Polish proposal to supplement the mandate of the Conference on Confidence Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. The delegations noticed its values and some stressed that the proposal was serious, flexible and constituted a good basis for further negotiations. Adam Daniel Rotfeld, Poland's representative in the group working on principles ruling relations between CSCE states, underscored that dynamism of the CSCE process covers all spheres of international relations. However, this dynamism does not refer to borders. Borders belong to the category of real facts and are irreversible. Rotfeld said that the principle of the irreversible character of borders is a kind of synthesis and reflection of the contents of bilateral treaties previously signed between socialist countries and the FRG. From this point of view this principle is a kind of summing up, on a multilateral plane, of the issues forever regulated by bilateral agreements, and does not require any additional reinterpretations or supplements, the Polish delegate stated.

GDR on End of Session

LD192059 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1814 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna, 19 Dec (ADN) -- The third CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna ended its first phase of work today with a public plenary session. In the discussions over the past 7 weeks, the representatives of the 35 signatories of the Helsinki Final Act had a comprehensive exchange of views on how the stipulations of this document have been fulfilled so far. The follow-up meeting, which began on 4 November, will continue on 27 January. Head of the GDR delegation Ambassador Peter Steglich said at the session today that the GDR, despite many controversies in the discussions, regarded the yes to political dialogue as encouraging. Only in this way can differences be overcome in order to contribute to an improvement of the international situation through arms limitation and disarmament. It is constructive that the significance of a process embracing the whole of Europe was stressed at the meeting as the means to bring about peaceful and fruitful cooperation between states. Not even deliberate attempts at disruption by those forces that work determinedly against detente can negate this.

The GDR believes that the credit side of the discussion so far was the positive evaluation of the result of the Stockholm conference as a starting-point for the next phase of these negotiations, with the inclusion of conventional disarmament. Another of the positive aspects was the confirmation that the European process included both issues of military and political security and economic and humanitarian cooperation. The GDR spokesman gave a negative assessment of the increase in confrontation and polemics in the final weeks of the meeting. The GDR favors predictability and restraint, respect for different social systems and their value judgments. Only in this way can positive results be achieved. The GDR delegation head said that the proposals put forward by the socialist countries and Austria are constructive. He referred to the initiatives launched by the GDR that called for emphasis to be made on political dialogue to bring about confidence-building and stability in Europe, and for the Helsinki Final Act and the CSCE process to be incorporated in the curriculums of educational establishments. The next stage of the meeting should strive for solutions that would be in line with the security interests of all participating states. This would be of great significance not only for Europe, but also for East-West relations as a whole.

SFRY Delegate

AU192123 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] The CSCE session concluded in Vienna today. For the benefit of the Yugoslav radio stations, Ignac Golob, head of the Yugoslav delegation, has assessed the scope of the Vienna meeting. [Begin Golob recording] It may be said that this part of the Vienna meeting constitutes a good foundation for the next part, the continuation in the spring, when new proposals and, how to put it, new obligations will be formulated and worked out. The debate was, very intensive, for many countries took part in it -- unexpectedly many, as never before -- which is a positive sign that all the countries are interested in the CSCE and interested in the process begin maintained and strengthened. However, there were some debates which were not up to that level, I may say, and then there was the danger that the CSCE would turn into a battlefield between the two blocs and into sniping and criticizing, and then -- which also was not good -- certain components were introduced which did not concern the CSCE. I think there was some criticism of the ideologies and of the social systems. However, this did not prevail. It did not prevail because the neutral and nonaligned countries, among them Yugoslavia, were at work, and because members of the military political pacts that were not interested in something of this kind were also at work. All in all, when we look forward, we may say that it was a good meeting, although it could have been better had there been more understanding for the problems of others. [end recording]

KONDI PROPOSES ALIA'S ELECTORAL CANDIDATURE

AU211845 Tirana ATA in English 1006 GMT 21 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 21 (ATA) -- Hundreds of inhabitants of the No. 18, 19, 20, and 21 blocks the No. 3 quarter, included in the No. 210 precinct of Tirana District gathered with a great joy and pride: They will propose as representative to the highest organ of the power, the people's power, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia.

Amidst the lofty revolutionary enthusiasm, the meeting to declare the candidature was held in one of the halls of the medicine faculty.

Attending were the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and first secretary of the district party committee, Pirro Kondi; the first secretary of the district party committee of No. 3 Region, Fize Mucostepa; the chairman of the Council of the Tirana District Democratic Front, Omer Haxhia, and representatives of the mass organisations.

Amidst the applauses, Comrade Pirro Kondi took the floor. In the name of the Presidency of the Democratic Front of the district, he proposed to the electors of No. 210 zone, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, as candidate for deputy to the People's Assembly.

The 9th congress of the party, as Comrade Ramiz Alia declared solemnly, Comrade Pirro Kondi said in his address among others, was the congress of continuity in the Marxist-Leninist line elaborated by the party since the day of its founding, in this small house here in your quarter, the congress of unwavering implementation of the teachings of the founder and great leader of the party and people, the most beloved man of our hearts, the legendary commander of the National Liberation War, the architect of socialist Albania, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

I had a special honour made on the part of the Council of the Democratic Front of our district to present to you as candidate for deputy to the People's Assembly the closest friend, co-fighter and collaborator of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia.

You all, our entire people, know Comrade Ramiz Alia very well. He is a son of Tirana and precisely of your quarter, who was linked with the party and the National Liberation War since the very beginning. He became leader of the communist and antifascist youth, and with the creation of the great partisan formations he was a leader of the youth in them up to commissar of division where he led big partisan units even in the fightings made in Kosovo and other zones of Yugoslavia to help the people for their liberation from the Nazis and traitors. After liberation, Comrade Ramiz Alia worked for a long time as youth leaders.

Since the first congress of the party, he was elected member of the CC and from the 3rd congress in the Political Bureau of the Central Committee.

Working side by side Comrade Enver Hoxha, Comrade Ramiz Alia has been a consistent fighter in implementing the correct line of the party for the socialist construction of the country. He has fought resolutely and with spirit of principle against modern revisionism of every hue in defence of Marxism-Leninism.

Comrade Enver Hoxha was fully convinced when he used to say that when we will be no more, the comrades who will replace us will carry forward loyally and devotedly the road we have started, because they are educated by the party, they are tempered in its resolute struggle against every internal and external enemy.

Being in the leadership of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia has displayed his qualities of brilliant propagator and organiser. Therefore the 9th congress, the entire party reelected him unanimously first secretary of the Central Committee of the party.

Comrade Pirro Kondi's address was frequently punctuated by the enthusiastic applauses and cheers for our Party of Labour.

Then, electors of this zone, youngsters, veterans, militarymen and others discussed. Those present in the meeting approved unanimously the candidature of Comrade Ramiz Alia. Then, the representations that will present this candidature in other blocs of the quarter were elected.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ELECTORAL COMMISSION NAMED

AU191748 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 12 Dec 86 p 1

["Decision on the Composition of the Central Electoral Commission for the 11th Legislature of the People's Assembly"]

[Text] In accordance with Article 78 of the Constitution and Article 15 of Law No 4121 of 17 March 1966, "On People's Assembly Elections", the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania decided: The composition of the Central Electoral Commission for the 11th Legislature of the People's Assembly is as follows:

1. Sotir Kocollari, chairman (chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Albania);

2. Xhorxhi Robo, vice chairman (secretary of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania;

3. Kleanthi Koci, secretary (deputy chairman of the High Court);

4. Natasha Hodo, member (deputy chairman of the General Council of the Women's Union of Albania);

5. Bajram Balla, member (director at the Ministry of People's Defense;

6. Hysen Lacej, member (Hero of Socialist Labor, director of the Corn and Rice Institute at Shkoder)

7. Mimoza Jaze, member (commissar of the Central Staff on the Milot-Rreshen-Klos railroad);

8. Matasha Lako, member (author);

9. Pajtim Zeka, member (chairman of the Lapardhe Agricultural Cooperative, Berat);

10. Skendar Hoxha, member (chairman of the Trade Unions of Tirana District)

11. Servet Kosiqi, member (Hero of Socialist Labor, brigadier in the Maqellare Agricultural Cooperative, Diber);

12. Vesim Xhango, member (Hero of Socialist Labor, foreman at the "Enver Hoxha" Tractor Combine, Tirana);

13. Teki Aliaj, member (Hero of Socialist Labor, manager of the Levan Agricultural Cooperative, Fier);

This decision come into force on the day of its announcement. Tirana, 25 November 1986. Number of decision: 322

For the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

Secretary, Sihat Tozaj President, Ramiz Alia

Election Commission Meets

AU201711 Tirana ATA in English 1054 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 20 (ATA) -- The Central Election Commission of the People's Assembly convened, on December 19. It examined the work done by the respective organs during this period to carry into effect the tasks defined by the law "On the Elections of the People's Assembly".

The Commission jumped at the conclusion from the analysis it made that the very important decisions of the 9th historic congress of the party have raised higher the revolutionary mobilization at work for the frontal realization of the tasks of the plan of this year and to begin the year 1987 more prepared. Concrete expression of this drive are the struggle and efforts to crown with full success the undertakings.

In response to the appeal of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, our people are once again forcefully expressing the steel unity round the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head. They are expressing their firm determination to increase and defend the victories of the socialist construction and to revolutionize uninterruptedly the organs of the people's power in compliance with the orientations of the party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The executive committees of the districts and the People's Councils of the grass roots have fulfilled in time, with quality and in compliance with the demands of the law the tasks foreseen for this period of the campaign.

KONDI ATTENDS VETERANS MEETING 19 DEC

AU201715 Tirana ATA in English 1057 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Tirana, December 20 (ATA) -- On December 19, the Presidency of the Veterans' Committee of the District of Tirana organised a meeting in the hall of the Opera and Ballet Theater on the tasks facing this organisation to implement the decisions of the 9th congress of the party. Present were hundreds of veterans of the city and villages.

Attending were also the first secretary of the Party Committee of the district, Pirro Kondi; chairman of the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian People, Shefqet Peci, and other comrades. [passage omitted]

'NATIONALIST' SONGS AT SFRY WEDDING REPORTED

AU201813 Tirana DRITA in Albanian 14 Dec 86 p. 16

[ATA report: "Punished for Singing at a Wedding"]

[Text] FLAKA E VLLAZERIMIT, the weekly Albanian-language newspaper published in Skopje, announces in every issue punishments meted out to Albanian wedding guests, who have themselves sung, or have heard being sung, Albanian wedding songs. The Macedonian authorities consider this a crime, an "activity that arouses nationalist euphoria."

The paper of 5 December writes that five inhabitants of the village of Zelino near Tetovo were punished in various ways for taking part in a wedding in the village of Strimnica, where the local authorities characterized the Albanian popular music as unpleasing to them.

As the Yugoslav agency TANJUG reports, the Tetovo LC Communal Committee Presidency declared that the popular songs at this wedding "aroused euphoric nationalist behavior in those present." The committee in question, reports the Yugoslav agency, took ideopolitical measures against 39 workers in education who were infected by the "nationalist euphoria" of the Albanian wedding songs, and it is expected that similar measures will be taken in other communities too. The Albanian Zejnulla Zejnullahu was also expelled from the committee; he had been at the wedding and had remained silent. The agency report does not give a reason for Zejnullahu's silence, whether it arose from lack of musical sensibility, or from an inability to understand that the ancient melodies with which Albanians serenade the bride and groom are "separatist and Great-Albanian songs."

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH PRC FOR 1987 SIGNED

AU191532 Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 19 (ATA) -- The protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1987 between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the People's Republic of China was signed in Tirana on December 18.

For the Albanian side the protocol was signed by the vice minister of foreign trade, Pajtim Ajazi and for the Chinese side by the vice minister of foreign trade, Wang Pinqing.

Present in the signing ceremony were the members of the two delegations. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the PSR of Albania, Fan Chengzuo.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the People's Republic of China chrome ore and concentrate, copper wires and oil bitumen and will import coked coal, cotton, graphite electrodes, machineries and equipment, chemicals, etc.

Over its stay in our country, the delegation was received by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, with whom opinions were expressed on the intensification of trade exchanges between the two countries. Present in the meeting was also the ambassador extraordinary and pleipotentiary of the PR of China to the PSR of Albania Fan Chengzuo.

FORMER MEXICAN PRESIDENT ECHEVERRIA VISITS

AU181712 Tirana ATA in English 1013 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 18 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, the renowned Mexican personality, Louis Echeverria, former president of the United States of Mexico and new president and general director of the Center of Economic and Social Studies arrived in our country on December 17.

At the airport he was welcomed by the chairman of the Albania Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, Jorgo Melica; the vice director of the Institute of International Studies, Vladimir Prela, and others. On the same day, the friend from Mexico, Louis Echeverria, was received by the director of the Institute of International Studies, Prof. Sofokli Lazri, who had a friendly talk with him.

To honour him, the director of the Institute of International Studies, Prof. Sofokli Lazri gave a dinner. Present were Aleks Buda, president of the Academy of Sciences of the PSR of Albania; the vice minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani; the chairman of the Albania Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, Jorgo Mevic; and others.

The dinner passed in a warm and friendly manner.

Malile Receives Echeverria

AU191538 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 19 (ATA) -- The minister of foreign affairs of the PSR of Albania, Reis Malile, received the outstanding Mexican personality, Luis Echeverria, former president of the United States of Mexico and now president and director general of the Center of Economic and Social Studies.

During the talk, which passed in a warm friendly atmosphere, it was spoken on the close friendly ties existing between the Albanian people and Mexican one, and it was also expressed the conviction that they will develop and strengthen constantly to the mutual benefit. Likewise, they also talked on some aspects of the international situation at present.

NEW PAKISTANI ENVOY ARRIVES 13 DECEMBER

AU141523 Tirana ATA in English 0958 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 14 (ATA) -- The newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Mujahid Hussain, arrived in our country yesterday.

The ambassador was welcomed at the airport by the chief of the Protocol Branch of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Kostaq Cifligu.

POLITBURO, MINISTERS ON POST-EARTHQUAKE MEASURES

Politburo Evaluation

AU191313 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

["Decision" of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers on "Overcoming the Consequences of the Earthquake," adopted 16 December]

[Text] The BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers have discussed the issues of overcoming the consequences of the 7 December 1986 earthquake and adopted a decision related to the issue.

The decision points out that the earthquake, whose epicenter was in the village of Strazhitsa, Veliko Turnovo Okrug, was the strongest and most destructive earthquake in several decades. It caused great material damage in many areas of Veliko Turnovo and Turgovishte Okrugs. There are dead and dozens of injured. Thousands of citizens remained without homes and shelter. Industrial enterprises, cattle farms and hundreds of domestic services' establishments interrupted their work. Numerous schools were closed. A number of medical centers and children's establishments also stopped working.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers evaluate that, immediately after the emergence of the difficult situation, the party and state organs of the affected okrugs and districts initiated energetic measures to quickly create normal living conditions for the people, to assist the families in distress, for the timely organization of repair and restoration work, and for the normalization of production activity in the enterprises. Along with the assistance accorded to them, the local party and state organs must focus their efforts on mobilizing all local forces and existing reserves.

Thanks to timely information on the situation in the affected areas from television, radio, and press, the entire country became a partner to these settlements' problems. Hundreds of workers collectives and thousands of citizens throughout the country, immediately, and on their own initiative, demonstrated their socialist humanism and offered material and moral assistance to those afflicted by the earthquake.

In order to overcome the consequences of the natural disaster and to create normal living and working conditions for the population of the affected areas, the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers decided to implement uniform leadership and coordination of the efforts of state, economic, and social organs to restore the damage caused by the earthquake and ensure the necessary conditions for further developing the affected settlements. The plan on scientific-technical and socioeconomic development of the country during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period, and the 1987 plan and budget are to allocate the necessary means and resources for overcoming the consequences of the earthquake.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers express their high appreciation for the initiatives of the party, trade union, Fatherland Front, Komsomol, and other organizations, of the workers collectives and students, of soldiers, and individual citizens in our country in rendering material and financial assistance to the population affected by the earthquake and in restoring enterprises, schools, health institutions, and other public buildings.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers support the initiative to establish a national public fund under the Fatherland Front National Council for restoring the damage caused by the earthquake and for assistance to the affected population.

The decision obliges the ministries, the other departments, and the economic trusts to adopt measures to quickly restore production, the study process, the health services, and other activities on the territory of the affected settlements.

The Bureau of the Council of Ministers and the Okrug People's Council's Executive Committees are obliged to persist in their efforts to promptly complete the provisional housing of families which have remained homeless and for the prompt restoration of partially damaged homes, with a view to central living and working conditions.

Those who have suffered from the earthquake are to be rendered the necessary material and financial assistance, the decision reads.

In order to restore the settlements affected by the earthquake and to establish conditions for implementing construction work, the relevant departments must quickly conduct the necessary engineering-geological, hydrogeological, and seismological activities, and prepare projects which are to be coordinated with the conclusion on the seismic and engineering-geological microdivision [mikrorayonirane].

Repair and restoration work and the new construction in the affected areas is to be assigned to the Association on construction and the Executive Committees of the Okrug's People's Councils, with the active participation of the construction organizations from their okrugs and departments. The construction organizations are obliged purposefully to ensure the necessary equipment and transportation means.

In the future the mass media must also continue to report with broad openness [glasnost] on the restoration work in connection with the consequences of the earthquake and on the examples of comradeship and mutual assistance which are set.

A task has been set for the Bureau of the Council of Ministers to ensure concrete measures for the work of the state and economic organs and organizations to implement the decisions of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers.

The Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers express their confidence that the working people will do everything within their power to implement the national economic tasks and will increase their initiative to compensate for the damage caused by the earthquake.

Ministers Adopt Measures

AU191005 Sofia BTA in English 2113 GMT 18 Dec 86

["Measures for Overcoming the Consequences of the Earthquake" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 18 (BTA) -- The Bureau of the Council of Ministers has adopted concrete measures for overcoming the consequences of the earthquake in central Bulgaria. They are in conformity with the resolution of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and the Council of Ministers.

The state plan and the budget for 1987 provide for the necessary resources for an expeditious completion of the restoration work. Construction organizations are being set up in the towns of Strazhitsa and Popovo which will build houses, schools, hospitals, kindergardens and other sites.

It has been decided to grant compensation sums to the owners of the buildings destroyed by the natural calamity and long-term loans bearing no interest will be granted for the construction of new dwellings.

The families of the people killed in the earthquake and the families of those who have suffered physical injuries will be paid compensations. The victims of the earthquake will be rendered financial assistance. The Council of Ministers has assigned to the leaders of institutions and organizations to allow a 30-day paid leave to their employees whose houses need repair and restoration.

The Bulgarian National Bank has been assigned the task of opening a special account within the national public fund for the funds raised by the work teams and by individual citizens for the stricken (?region). The Bureau with the Council of Ministers has specified the duties of ministries, departments, and economic corporations in the expeditious restoration of production, education, health services, and commerce in the towns and villages stricken by the earthquake.

Engineering, geological and hydrogeological work for determining the conditions for construction in the affected areas should be completed by March 30, 1987 and the construction plan should be handed in by the same date. The new territorial settlement structure plan for the stricken and threatened towns and villages of the region and the individual standard blueprints for private and public buildings should be handed in by April 30 next year.

New Quake Causes More Damage

AU191156 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Since yesterday's earthquake there has been an increase in the numbers of uninhabitable buildings and houses in the Popovo, Voditsa, and [word indistinct] territorial settlement systems in Turgovishte Okrug, as our correspondent Sergey Karamfilov reports. Certain of the settlements in the Antonovo system are also affected. The inhabitants of two damaged apartment blocks in the town of Popovo have been transferred to other apartments. The delivery of trailers [furgoni] continues; and so far 180 trailers have been supplied but a further 600 are needed. The victims in the region are being supplied with food, heating stoves, and building materials.

In the Strazhitsa territorial settlement system homeless families are being quickly provided with long-term accommodation in dwellings in the region which have been unaffected by the earthquake, as our correspondent Katya (?Chorova) reports. So far the municipal commissions have issued accommodation orders for 920 families. Today the relocation is continuing of families from Strazhitsa and Asenovo to long-term accommodation in specified villages. The electric power supply to the villages and settlements is normal. The problem, however, lies in the delivery of the trailers. Since yesterday only 3 trailers have arrived, although almost 500 are needed.

Due to the strong tremor yesterday evening, a number of relatively well-preserved industrial buildings in Strazhitsa received fresh damage. Due to this, the enterprises, which since 7 December were supposed to quickly reestablish normal production, are facing considerable difficulties. Dwelling and agricultural buildings were destroyed, some of which, prior to yesterday, were (?almost) restored.

Lukanov Inspects Damaged Site

AU191954 Sofie Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Life in the Strazhitsa territorial settlement system is returning to normal, though slowly. Despite last night's earthquake, the water and electricity supplies of the settlements are normal. The majority of enterprises are also returning to work, although at a reduced capacity.

Comrade Andrey Lukanov; Khristo Khristov, minister of trade; Nikola Tsonev, first secretary of the Veliko Turnovo Okrug BCP Committee; and Khristo Stanev, chairman of the Veliko Turnovo Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, visited Strazhitsa at noon today. After being briefed on the situation, they discussed concrete measures for the implementation of party and government decisions to overcome the consequences of the earthquake with the local leaders.

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR DRASTIC ECONOMIC CHANGE

AU182141 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Dec 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Full Mobilization, Drastic Change in Economy, and in All Spheres of Our Development"]

[Excerpts] The end of the year is approaching. Every collective and every worker must now face the assessment of his own work: How have we worked? What have we achieved? What have we failed to achieve? To what extent are our deeds in conformity with the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress pertaining to the first year of the current 5-year plan period? What about our contribution to the implementation of the party's economic strategy, to the normal and well-balanced accomplishment of economic tasks?

The many-sided political and organizational work aimed at the solution of these tasks expanded following the congress. We have achieved certain successes in this respect, but there is no reason for us to be satisfied. There is even more to be done:

We are facing severe problems during the first year of the Ninth 5-Year Plan period, and considerable difficulties stem from them in the effort to achieve the plans mapped out in our economy. The most characteristic problems are as follows: Inefficient utilization of material resources; low shift index of machinery and equipment; slow commissioning of new plants; a large amount of uncommissioned building projects; unsatisfactory production quality; lack of contracts between producers and consumers; disruption of balance between the growth of social labor productivity and average labor wages; subservience to outdated criteria and attitudes.

As we see, these are shortcomings in the basic trends of our work. We are talking about failures which have been assessed as such and have still been repeated throughout several years.

In addition, we must strongly emphasize that unless we resolutely overcome all the essential shortcomings we just pointed out, they will exert an extremely negative impact upon our work throughout the current 5-year plan period. Unfortunately, this danger is still underestimated in many places and the necessary, energetic measures for changing this situation have not been adopted. Facts show that these basic shortcomings have become typical and characteristic for a wide range of economic trusts and organizations. This is why the prompt overcoming of these shortcomings cannot be achieved by appealing to individual managements and collectives but must be the result of a nationwide, full mobilization.

How can we describe the chief method for achieving this goal? Where are our reserves?

The BCP Central Committee Politburo quite recently adopted a decision which accurately assessed the situation and mapped out realistic methods for a drastic change. The Council of Ministers adopted a decision which is also focused on extraordinary, but essential measures. [passage omitted]

From now on the working people will evaluate their leaders not according to their instructions and directives, not according to orders and bureaucratic measures, but according to their visible, real deeds. If we fail to remember and understand this fact, if we fail to start the change of style from the top to the bottom, we will not be able to effect the necessary change.

Unfortunately, our reality is full of facts which cause serious concern and cannot be dismissed lightly. Our country is now engaged in construction projects worth approximately 12 billion leva, but everything is built at a pace much slower than what is required; there is a general demand for delays in commissioning schedules, and construction quality if affected by considerable shortcomings. We have not enough resources, while at the same time machinery and equipment worth approximately 2 billion leva are lying about unutilized in the warehouses. It is a well-known fact that labor organization in the construction sector is suffering from numerous essential shortcomings and that many gross violations of discipline have been committed in this sector. This situation is no longer tolerable and calls for the strictest sanctions -- including disciplinary dismissals -- against the violators of order and a normal place of work. Nevertheless, the managers of enterprises and organizations who allow the nonobservance of schedules in the commissioning of major building projects are the ones who should be held responsible in the strictest manner. [passage omitted]

Our party has adopted a long-term quality program. It is a well-known fact, of which the majority of the people in our country are convinced, that quality is and will always be the key to our comprehensive economic upsurge. Nevertheless, the situation in this respect causes serious concern. It is sufficient to witness how many goods remain unsold on the shelves of the stores, in the warehouses -- people are willing to buy, producers and salesmen are willing to make offers, but no business deal takes place in numerous cases, because the quality of the goods does not satisfy the increasing consumer needs and aesthetic tastes of the customers. [passage omitted]

It is obviously impossible to go on like this. Therefore it has been decided that, as of 31 March 1987, the state must approve all goods destined for domestic consumption and for exports. The Economic Council under the Council of Ministers, the State Committee for Research and Technologies, and the Quality Committee must adopt in good time a program on updating Bulgarian state standards for basic structure-determining goods so that they may conform to the presently existing international staandards on the respective markets. The managers of enterprises and economic organizations which are producing poor quality goods must be held strictly accountable in this respect. [passage omitted]

An offensive against the following shortcomings and in favor of the following achievements is necessary: against idleness and irresponsibility in numerous sectors; for the establishment of an atmosphere and state of organization likely to promote the solution of problems and tasks; for the establishment of an atmosphere likely to inspire the people and the workers collectives in all work places with confidence. [passage omitted]

We are entering 1987 in the awareness that we have accomplished a great deal, but we also know that we have failed in many respects. We are openly discussing our shortcomings because we are a strong party, have lofty goals, and know how to achieve them.

The acute problems which became salient as early as the first year of our current-year plan period must and will be eliminated. Our future depends on this. The future of our socialist Bulgaria depends on this. We cherish this future, it is precious to us, and this is why, for the sake of our motherland's future prosperity, we must accomplish a drastic change in our thoughts and actions.

Full mobilization at all levels, full mobilization of every collective and of every individual worker -- in all places -- this is the chief demand of the day.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS END WITH PRC

AU201941 Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 20 Dec 86

["Bulgaria-China: Extending Economic Contacts" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 20 (BTA) -- A mutual striving to promote trade, economic and techno-scientific cooperation -- this conclusion may be drawn from the work of the second session of the Bulgaro-Chinese Commission for Economic, Trade and Techno-Scientific Cooperation. The session ended this evening with the signing of a protocol by the leaders of the two sides of the commission -- Mr. Khristo Khristov, minister of trade of Bulgaria, and Mr. Yang Bo, minister of light industry of China.

The two ministers expressed their satisfaction over the development of the economic relations, stressing the great imporatance of the decisions of the current session of the commission for their further activation. The decisions provide for countertrade to increase by 30 per cent next year. Bulgaria will export mainly mechanical engineering products, chemical products, ferrous metals and lead, and will import textile machines, raw materials for the chemical industry, non-ferrous metals, cotton, tea, cocoa, and consumer goods.

The use of new forms of economic interaction will also be broadened. Bulgaria will take part in the updating of nine industrial sites in China and Chinese specialists will reconstruct three Bulgarian textile enterprises.

A protocol was also signed on the results of the work of the first session of the subcommission for techno-scientific cooperation. It provides for the exchange of specialists and workers for raising qualification and other joint initiatives in the field of the light and food industries, power engineering and construction.

Delegation Departs

AU211848 Sofia BTA in English 1744 GMT 21 Dec 86

["For Activating Bulgaro-Chinese Economic Relations" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 21 (BTA) -- A Chinese delegation, led by Mr. Yang Bo, minister of light industry, paid a visit to this country. It took part in the second session of the Bulgaro-Chinese Commission for Economic, Trade and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

During his stay the leader of the delegation was received by State Council President Todor Zhivkov, Prime Minister Georgi Atanasov, Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the Economic Council Ognyan Doynov and First Deputy Prime Mnister Andrey Lukanov.

The delegation had meetings with members of the government and leaders of economic organizations which discussed the possibilities for broadening bilateral contacts in trade, the economy and science and technology. The common opinion was expressed that there exist good possibilities for broadening interaction in mechanical engineering, chemistry and the light and the food idustry. The guests visited a number of industrial sites. Today the delegation left this country.

CHNOUPEK RETURNS FROM CHINA, MONGOLIA, USSR

Reportage on MPR Trip

For reportage on the visit of Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to the Mongolian People's Republic, including his his arrival and talks with the Mongolian Foreign Minister, see the Mongolia section of the 19 December Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Stops Over in USSR

LD211756 Prague CTK in English 1554 GMT 21 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow Dec 21 (CTK) -- In spite of the differences in views on some issues, existing between Czechoslovakia and China, "The main thing linking us together is the will to strengthen our friendly relations to the benefit of socialism, peace and progress", Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has said.

In an interview for CTK here after his official visits to China and Mongolia, Minister Chnoupek stressed that in exchanging views on key international issues, the two sides were able to proceed from a number of identical or close positions of the Czechoslovak and Chinese governments.

He also said that Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang had accepted an invitation to visit Czechoslovakia and on this occasion he invited Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak to visit China. Next year Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal will visit China and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian will visit Czechoslovakia, the minister said.

Reviewing his talks in the Mongolian capital of Ulaanbaatar, Minister Chnoupek said they reflected efforts of the two sides to achieve a higher quality of cooperation, to consistently apply the principles of socialist internationalism, equality and mutual responsibility, advantageousness and aid in the economic sphere.

While discussing the international situation, the two sides were united in opinion and positions on all issues. The two sides noted the growing support for the Soviet proposals for a radical elimination of nuclear weapons, as well as the recent statement on the possibility of further extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing, Minister Chnoupek said.

He added that Mongolia's proposal for a convention on non-aggression and non-use of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific significantly contributes towards establishing a system of a system of security and cooperation in Asia.

Returns to Prague

LD212218 Prague CTK in English 1639 GMT 21 Dec 86

[Text] Prague Dec 21 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek returned home today following an official visit to China and Mongolia and a brief stop-over in Moscow.

PRAGUE COMMENTS ON END TO USSR MORATORIUM

LD201346 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Editor Antonin Kostka commentary]

[Text] It cannot be said that anyone, East or West, could have been surprised by the Soviet decision not to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. Everyone must recognize that four extensions and more than 500 days of moratorium are more than enough for anyone who is the least bit serious about ending tests as the first step on the path toward nuclear demilitarization. Likewise, the 24 nuclear tests carried out by the United States as well as the program of another serious of tests already announced are a sufficiently eloquent expression of its total unwillingness to give up the attempts to further improve nuclear weapons and to develop new, far more destructive means of mass extermination -- especially when this stance is accompanied by an open violation of the most important international treaty to date on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons and the stubborn voting against all UN resolutions against military preparations.

In these circumstances, the forceful tone of the Soviet decision not to further extend the moratorium is quite apparent. Faced with a potential adversary, which is quite openly endeavoring to gain military superiority, it simply is not possible to continue in the policy which would lead inevitably to a dangerous lagging behind in military technology.

The recognition of the objective factor, of course, does not, in any way, diminish its disconcerting explosiveness. If Washington's stubborn refusal to join in the moratorium compelled the Soviet Union to give up the moratorium, (?will not) the more and more extensive violation by the United States of the strategic weapons treaty also affect its restraint in this area? And where could the U.S. attempts to militarily misuse space lead then? Where will the irresponsible U.S. incitement to increasingly extreme competition in the preparation of destruction end? How many opportunities to cut the vicious circle of war-peace-war will still be thwarted by Washington? How many risks to the existence of mankind will it bring?

A White House spokesman dismissed the entire matter by saying that it was a matter for the Soviet Union whether it would keep the moratorium or not and, that this was not their affair, as he said literally, thus providing another telling proof of the extreme arrogance and conceited disparagement which is generally characteristic of Washington's attitude to all other nations. All antiwar and peace movements of the world, the Delhi Six, the entire United Nations, and all parliaments, including the U.S. Congress, have been calling for the halting of the tests and a rejection of further nuclear competition but the White House declares cynically: That is not our affair.

Such cynical arrogance -- because that is what it is -- which is needed so much by the one who will press the fateful button, is intolerable. That is why the fight for the moratorium cannot end with the end of the moratorium but on the contrary it must flare up with a new force, especially since the Soviet Union, regardless of the provocative attitude of Washington, has not slammed the door. It has proposed immediate talks on the banning of nuclear tests; it will not resume the tests if the United States does not carry our another nuclear test next year. Most importantly, it voiced its readiness to renew the moratorium immediately, and at any time, as soon as the Americans halt their tests. Therein lies hope. It is a spur to all nations and governments to work even more resolutely against the nuclear threat.

KEMPNY ADDRESSES CPV CONGRESS IN HANOI

AU191517 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Dec 86 p 7

[Speech by Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, at the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam in Hanoi on 16 December]

[Text] I am sincerely glad to be able to convey to you, delegates to the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], your entire party, and all Vietnamese people warm comradely greetings on behalf of the CPCZ delegation, the CPCZ Central Committee, and Comrade Gustav Husak personally.

Together with all democratic and progressive forces in the world, the Czechoslovak people harbor profound respect for Vietnam and its heroic people who have had to undergo a severe test of history to gain their state independence. We highly value the revolutionary traditions of your Marxist-Leninist party, a party which has for almost 6 decades firmly led the Vietnamese people along the path radiantly illuminated by the Leninist ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The course of the Sixth CPV Congress confirms that nothing can weaken your determination to continue following this path in the future as well.

We followed with unusual interest your party's preparations for the congress. We appreciated the creative activity and initiative of the Communists and all working people of Vietnam unfolded in the honor of the congress.

The report of the CPV Central Committee delivered by General Secretary Gruong Chinh has impressed us deeply by its principled assessment of the tasks of the forthcoming stage of socialist construction in your country, in Vietnam.

It affirms the correctness of the policy of your party, which is concentrating all its efforts on further enhancing the economic potential of the country and improving the living standards of the Vietnamese people.

We are convinced that under the leadership of their party the Vietnamese people will honorably come to terms with the tasks arising from the congress, and that the prestige and authority of the SRV in the world will grow further.

About 9 months have passed since the 17th CPCZ Congress where our party took stock of its activity in the preceding period and discussed its further course of action in building a socialist society. The congress laid down our tasks for the years 1986-90, with an outlook up to the year 2000, the chief aim of which is the acceleration of the social and economic development of our country.

We were able to note proudly that our party is organizationally and ideologically united and firm, capable of action, and that it enjoys absolute trust among the Czechoslovak people. This is reflected in the political, economic, and social stability of our state, in the significant successes that are being scored in various areas of social life.

As was stated at the 17th CPCZ Congress, the CSSR has entered the second half of the eighties as a modern and socially consolidated socialist state with an advanced economy. At the same time, we do not hide that we have had to, and still must, overcome a number of problems and difficulties. [paragraph continues]

We realize that the fulfillment of the set tasks will require new approaches in management and in organizing labor from the Communists and all Czechoslovak people, and from all party and state agencies and organizations. The results of the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan show that this will be a demanding path. However, the resolute and consistent pursuit of this path is the only possibility of achieving further successes.

One of the main prerequisites for the successful dvelopment of socialism in the CSSR is close interaction with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, continuous improvement of their cooperation in the area of specialization and production sharing, and consistent coordination of joint actions in all spheres. We regard as exceptionally important a substantial increase in the effectiveness of CEMA and further progress in the promotion of international socialist economic integration, as was discussed at the Moscow session of leading representatives of CEMA member-countries.

Our two parties are bound by historical ties of friendship. We are happy to note that our mutural relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism are successfully developing in all spheres, in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the CSSR and the SRV. These relations are marked by mutual respect, confidence, and understanding.

It is quite natural that we devote paramount attention to improving our economic cooperation. The Program of Long-Term Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the CSSR and the SRV Through the Year 2000, which was signed last year, provides broad possibilities and prospects of strengthening economic cooperation between our two states.

A precondition for the successful mastering of the tasks of further developing the socialist society is the preservation of peace and the enforcement of the policy of detente. Developments in the world, which continue to be dangerous, convince us daily that this is a cardinal task.

The initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries show solutions to the most urgent problems of the world at present -- the safeguarding of peace and security on our planet. In Reykjavik, the Soviet Union formulated a comprehensive approach to the solution of the most pressing current issue, which is nuclear disarmament. The comprehensibility and profound peaceful logic of these proposals makes them increasingly attractive for the nations of the world.

The struggle for peace is taking place under exceedingly complicated conditions. Aggressive imperialist circles, notably in the United States, have no intention of giving up their plans, are stepping up feverish armament, seek military supremacy over world socialism, try to suppress the struggle of nations for their liberation, and provoke dangerous crises and conflicts in various parts of the world. We resolutely condemn the attempts of imperialism to carry armament into outer space, as these attempts run counter to common sense.

By stockpiling an enormous military potential in the Asia-Pacific region and striving to turn it into an arena of military-political confrontation, the United States shows that it has learned nothing from its defeat in the Vietnam War. We firmly support the SRV's foreign policy of peace and the efforts of the three Indochinese countries to establish a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

In conclusion, allow me to wish the Communists and all people of Vietnam many successes in implementing the conclusions of the Sixth CPV Congress, their endeavor for a further upswing of the SRV, an end to our joint struggle for the victory of socialism and peace in the world.

DETAILS OF OLEFIN COOPERATION WITH GDR PUBLISHED

AU191309 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Dec 86 p 6

[Article by Doctor Horst Weihs, GDR deputy minister of the chemical industry and GDR Government plenipotentiary for olefin cooperation with the CSSR: "Fruitful Olefin Cooperation Between the GDR and the CSSR; Into the Third Stage]

[Excerpts] Fifteen years ago, on the basis of fundamental arrangements made between the general secretaries of our fraternal parties, Comrades Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak, on deepening the comprehensive political and economic cooperation, an interstate agreement was concluded on long-term economic and scientific cooperation in the production and utilization of olefins was concluded. The cooperation has yielded and will yield great benefits to the two countries. In the period of the buildup of ecoomic production units, this cooperation constituted the largest mutually coordinated investment in the two countries.

In the course of the first stage, whereas the GDR built facilities for the production, storage, and transportation of olefins for the needs of the two countries, Czechoslovakia built production units for the processing of these raw materials for the needs of the two countries. And thus, in the 1978-80 period, about half of the GDR producton of ethylene flowed through the more than 138 km long ethylene pipe to Czechoslovakia, where it was processed into low-pressure polyethylene and PVC, which are the initial materials for the plastic and fibre industries.

The second stage began in 1980. A modern ethylene unit with a capacity of 450,000 metric tons of ethylene was built in Litvinov, whereas a Polimir 60 unit for the production of quality high-pressure polyethylene was built in the Walter Ulbricht enterprise in Leuna in cooperation with the USSR, and a unit for the production of ethylene oxide and polyvinylchloride went into operation in the Buna enterprise. This has resulted in a marked increase in the processing of ethylene in the GDR.

Since 1980 ethylene has been flowing from he CSSR to the GDR through the same ethylene pipeline and this has created the condition for satisfying the needs of the two countries' populations and industries for high-quality plastic materials.

We will successfully coclude both these stages of olefin cooperation between our countries at the end of 1986. The mutual goods exchanged for the 1975-86 period will reach about 1.2 million metric tons of ethylene and about 800,000 metric tons of other basic chemical materials. [passage omitted]

The two sides proceed from good experience in this cooperation and in April 1984 they agreed that they would continue the olefin cooperation in the form of a third stage in the 1987-95 period.

The mutual goods exchange which has been agreed in this way ensures ethylene for our republic, for the production of which we will deliver the raw material. The delivery of the necessary initial chemical materials from the CSSR will enable us to expand our production of chemical fibres and introduce the production of modern coating compositions [naterove latky] and adhesives. [passage omitted]

HONECKER ADDRESSES ENVOYS AFTER HARE HUNT

LD201339 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1756 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Magdeburg, 19 Dec (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, invited the heads of diplomatic missions and heads of the representations of national liberation movements accredited to the GDR for the traditional hunt in Magdeburg on Friday to mark the end of the year. Together with the Diplomatic Corps, the hunt was attended by the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Eberlein, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Guenter Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Harry Tisch, Inge Lange, Margarete Mueller and Gerhard Schuerer. Among the participants were Dr Ernst Mechlenburg, deputy chairman of the Council of State; Prof Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the National Front; Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; other representatives of the government; and other personages.

On their arrival at Magdegurg main railway station, Erich Honecker, the other members of the party and state leadership, as well as all the guests to the hunt were welcomed by Werner Eberlein, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the SED bezirk executive; and Siegfried Gruenwald, chairman of the bezirk council. Many thousands of Elbe city citizens gave them a most cordial welcome.

In the evening, Erich Honecker gave a dinner for his guests at the Hotel "International," which was also attended by those diplomats who in the course of the day had visited the VEB Magdeburger Armaturen-Werke "Karl Marx," the town hall, and cultural places such as the "Unser Lieben Frauen" convent.

In a toast, Erich Honecker, after the eventful hours of the hunt which, despite poor weather, storms, ice, snow and rain, was successful, offered his guests his cordial greetings and congratulations. He similarly welcomed the members of the ciplomatic missions who, by viewing production and other places, had given their attention to Magdeburg. For this the citizens of the Elbe town were grateful. Erich Honecker thanked all those who had contributed to the success of the visit to the Magdegurg Bezirk, which included the close inspection of the over 1,000-year-old city on the Elbe, meeting its citizens and noting their construction achievements. The visit had given everyone an interesting insight into the socialist everyday life of the socialist GDR and its diligent people, who serve peace and prosperity. It again confirmed that the GDR people seek nothing more ardently than to live and work in peace.

Referring to the host city on the Elbe, rich in tradition, which just like other German cities had experiences in its history of dark and bright periods, development and destruction, he recalled the Magdeburg in ruins at the end of World War II. He praised the immense construction achievements which allowed Magdeburg to rise from the ashes and which is now the home of modern industry and makes a substantial contribution to the GDR national economy. The region surrounding Magdeburg is a fertile country where farmers achieve high yields. In his appreciation of Magdeburg's history, he mentioned important figures who had worked in the Elbe city, such as the composer Georg Philipp Telemann, the natural scientist Otto von Guericke, the utopian Communist Wilhelm Weitling, as well as the outstanding poet Erich Weinert, a contemporary of Brecht and Becher.

Wholly in the spirit of the peoples' yearning for peace, Erich Honecker continued in his toast, their well-being was the supreme target of the policy adopted by the 11th SED Congress. Peace for the present and future generations -- on that all efforts are concentrated.

After Reykjavik, where concrete agreements had come within reach which would have served the removal of the nuclear war danger, disarmament, and a return to detente, there should not be a moment's let up in efforts at finding a solution to this vital issue for mankind. In this connection, Erich Honecker underlined that the proposals by Mikhail Gorbachev and the Warsaw Pact states were and remain a constructive basis for requisite progress. Thus the GDR would continue to do everything in its power, everything for its realization. The policy of dialogue and of cooperation serves this end.

Erich Honecker affirmed the need for arms limitation and disarmament. At the same time the expansion of the arms race into space should be resisted. Innumerable people in the East and the West are greatly encouraged by the proposals to rid the world, by the year 2,000, of all nuclear weapons and to drastically reduce conventional arms, from the Atlantic to the Urals, according to the principle of equality and equal security. Ideological contrasts should be no obstacle to creating a peaceful world. Let us shape -- beyond everything which divides us -- a future in which mankind does not perish in a nuclear war, but lives in peace, and where states, irrespective of their differing social orders, cohabitate.

Erich Honecker addressed the diplomats with the remark that they, in their activities, make a considerable contribution to the development of relations of peaceful cooperation. The GDR would always be their sincere partner. He wished the ambassadors, charges d'affaires and envoys a pleasant stay in the GDR and success in promoting peace. Dr Augusto Henrique d'Almeida Coelho, the doyen of the Diplomatic Corps and ambassador of the Portuguese Republic, thanked the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR Council of State chairman on behalf of his colleagues for the invitation. [passage omitted]

DEPUTY PREMIER MEETS CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER OBZINA

AU181745 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Dec 86 p 4

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 16 December Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, received for talks Dr Jaromir Obzina, deputy chairman of the CSSR Government and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technical Development and Investments.

Proceeding from the program for scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the CSSR signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, the interlocutors discussed problems related to further deepening cooperation up to the year 2000, as well as tasks that bring about greater effectiveness in developing and applying key technologies for the further intensification in the two national economies. Central in this context were projects in areas such as microelectronics, flexible machine systems, and biotechnology that are being realized in line with the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical progress of the CEMA member-states.

Pavel Sadovsky, CSSR ambassador to the GDR, participated in the talks.

LAZAR, DELEGATION DEPART FOR VISIT TO USSR

LD221149 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 22 Dec 86

[Text] We have just received the following news: Gyorgy Lazar has departed for Moscow. The chairman of the government is paying a working visit to the Soviet capital at the invitation of the Soviet Government. He is accompanied by Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Lajos Faluvegi, deputy premier and chairman of the National Planning Office; and Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier and chairman of the Hungarian section of the Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific Technical Cooperation. Gyorgy Lazar and his entourage were seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Deputy Premier Lajos Czinege and others.

BACKGROUND TO ALMA-ATA EVENTS ASSESSED

LD201920 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 20 Dec 86

[From the "168 Hours" program, presented by Jozsef Barath]

[Text] The past week has supplied us with important Soviet internal political events, we can easily say sensations. Perhaps during the entire history of the TASS news agency, the telex machines of the Soviet telegraph agency have not tapped out reports such as those of Thursday evening: Disturbances in Alma-Ata. Let us look at the background to the events.

It was announced on Tuesday that Dinmukhamed Kunayev, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, had retired. The 74-year-old politician held this post for 26 years, and it is hardly an indifferent fact that he was premier of Kazakhstan in the second half of the 1950's, when Leonid Brezhnev headed the Communist Party of the Asian Republic, which has a population of 16 million. The Kazakh politician was and remained a close colleague of the late general secretary. Kunayev has been a member of the CPSU Politburo for 15 years. Apart from himself, only Mikhail Gorbachev and Vladimir Shcherbitskiy are current members of this important body which was once led by Brezhnev.

Now Gennadiy Kolbin has got to the top of the Kazakh Communist Party. His nationality did not figure in the reports. However, he was previously second secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and then he led the Ulyanovsk regional party organizatiion, which can be found in the territory of the Russian Federation.

On Wednesday, the day after the announcement, several hundred students marched in the streets of Alma-Ata in order to voice their protest at the plenum's resolutions. As Deputy Foreign Minister Petrovskiy said at his press briefing yesterday, I quote him verbatim: That, in itself, would not have been a problem, if nationalist and hooligan elements had not mingled among the students. That, however, happened. The setting fire to cars and shops occurred; the crowd used force against the keepers of the peace. Calm was only successfully restored the following day. I again quote Deputy Foreign Minister Petrovskiy: At the meetings held at plants and at institutions, the majority of party members supported the decision of the Central Committee. Note majority and not everyone.

We learn from reports in today's newspapers from Alma-Ata that Solomentsev, member of the Politburo, and first secretary Kolbin, visited plants, where views were exchanged with the workers on the program of transformation and on the system of state receipt [presumably of products].

Opinions may differ on the real importance of what happened. I would not attribute enormous significance to them, and I consider the real sensation to be that TASS gave quick, accurate, objective reports on the events, and that the reports did not fit in the specified framework of agitation or propaganda. The deputy foreign minister continued the briefing. However, it was generally said throughout the world: Please, the subject of this press briefing is now different.

CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIALS VISIT HUNGARY

LD210154 Budapest MTI in English 1850 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 20 (MTI) -- A delegation of the International Relations Department of the Chinese Communist Party, headed by Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the CC and deputy head of the department, visited Hungary on December 14-20. The delegation met Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Geza Kotai, head of the CC's Foreign Political Department, and Sandor Lakos, editor-in-chief of "PARTELET', all members of the Central Committee, and Istvan Petrovszki, head of the CC's party and mass organizations committee, and Istvan Oszi, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department. In the course of talks the parties discussed the state of inter-party relations and the experiences of the functioning of the political system of socialism, and the issues on their development. The Chinese party delegation visited counties Zala, Vas and Gyor-Sopron and studied the work of county party committees and agricultural and industrial units.

INTERIOR MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO CUBA

LD202236 Budapest MTI in English 1334 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 20 (MTI) -- Janos Kamara, minister of the interior, who, heading a delegation, paid an official, friendly visit to Cuba at the invitation of Jose Abrantes Fernandez, minister of the interior, returned to Budapest on Saturday.

The representatives of the Hungarian and Cuban ministries of the interior discussed the state and opportunities for the development of ministerial cooperation.

Sixto Batista, secretary of the Cuban Communist Party, met Janos Kamara.

LAZAR ADDRESSES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD211509 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1620 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Report on 19 December National Assembly session]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Gyorgy Lazar spoke after the lunch break. The government chairman primarily analyzed the foreign and internal political situation.

He emphasized that without this, our economic endeavor cannot be realistically evaluated and judged. He said, among other things:

[Begin Lazar recording] The implementation of a turn toward unfolding an offensive economic policy based on improved efficiency and quality is an (?unavoidable) necessity. If we do not take these steps, we might endanger the preservation of what we have achieved and fall irretrievably behind in international competition.

At the same time, it has become clear that a vitalization of the economy, which satisfies present and future requirements, preserves the economy's balance, and strengthens it, is different. Contrary to previous beliefs, it is neither smaller nor easier; on the contrary, in a certain sense, it is a more complex and difficult task than what we accomplished in the years of compulsory restriction [restrikcio]. This has an explanation which can be relatively easily understood. To carry out a policy of restriction, which temporarily restores a balance -- that is not a trifle -- but which at the same time considerably restricts the possibility of selective development, with some simplification, scarcely more is needed than a rigorous restriction of the outflow of purchasing power, or the institutions and means suited to -- put in quotes -- the tapping of the purchasing power which is already out there.

As has been demonstrated, we possess both. However, in order to succeed with an economic policy based on vitalization, efficiency, and improvement of competitiveness, the work of the hosts of producers, organized on a high scale, is necessary. In this the interest and readiness for renewal of the collectives and the individuals acquire a decisive role.

The government has a defined responsibility and tasks in asserting the economic policy requirements, in creating the conditions necessary for the implementation of the 7th 5-Year Plan. Regarding this, the Central Committee resolution gives a precise and clear orientation, which we naturally consider obligatory, and we shall endeavour to satisfy the requirements. In this spirit, continuing the implementation of the already determined measures, we are preparing further concrete measures for the strengthening of the bodies' work and individual responsiblitiy; for an improvement of the coordination of the main processes as well as the daily and long-term tasks; for a more concrete determination of the comprehensive, national tasks; for the organization and supervision of their implementation; and for a simplification of the organizational, legal, and institutional systems.

We are devoting separately great attention to the organization of the implementation of six central economic developmental programs, including the development of the manufacture of electronic components and parts, energy management, the spread of technologies and waste, which facilitate an improvement of the production structure, an increase of efficiency, and a reduction of costs. We also consider to be among the most important tasks an acceleration of the resolute further development of the economic management system.

I think that it emerges from this list, which has no claim to being complete, that we are aware that primarily the government must ensure numerous important conditions for the successful functioning of the economy, including the price-wage financial relations that stimulate more profitable work, already mentioned by Comrade Hetenyi. This is obvious. However, we must be aware -- and I now ask that no one misunderstand me; I do not want to reduce our own responsibility or shift it onto others -- that the quality of management, whether it is successful or loss-making, is decided in the final instance at the enterprises.

I consider it necessary to emphasize this because, in my experience, contrary to their significance, what does not depend on the enterprises is spoken about more often, and what depends on the enterprises is spoken about less often. However, in every branch of the economy -- industry, agriculture, the construction industry -- and I could continue to list them -- there are numerous examples that among enterprises and cooperatives of identical endowments, managing under identical conditions, one functions profitably, prospers, and is also able to develop, while the other is kept alive only by state support. This situation, which soon will be untenable and which is also objected to by the enterprises and cooperatives belonging to both categories -- by those working well, because we take away a lot from their incomes; by those operating poorly, because, in their opinion, we measure support in a parsimonious manner -- expresses the weakness of the government's economy-directing work, which is also the source of many other problems.

In my opinion, this is one, albeit the main reason for our having scarcely advanced in differentiation according to profitability and individual performance, despite all our vows. It also is the reason that the work force does not move toward the branches and enterprises that are capable of development, where an increase in production is in line with most national, economic, and, in the final instance, personal interests. [end recording]

Premier Gyorgy Lazar emphasized that an indispensable precondition for the vitalization of the economy, taking into account our endowments, is stepping up our joining in the international division of labor. In building our foreign trade relations, our participation in CEMA has a decisive importance, but alongside this, it is in our general interest to successfully step up our foreign market activity in every region of the world. The premier concluded his National Assembly speech with the following thought:

[Begin Lazar recording] Esteemed National Assembly, the Central Committee's resolution discussed, again with great -- even greater than usual -- emphasis, the social conditions for improving economic work the growing role played by human factors in renewal. That is fully understandable, because without exaggeration we can state that overcoming our current problems, reversing the unfavorable processes, accelerating the favorable processes, and progressing along the course of development designated in the 7th 5-year Plan are a political interest of the first order, a requirement which we can satisfy only with the collaboration of the entire society.

If we ask the question, has there been success in adequately making the public realize the size of the task denoted by a radical renewal of the economy, the acceleration of the pace of development, and raising competitiveness on the world market, and the size of the stake, I believe that the answer must be no; it has not yet been made to adequately realize the size of the task and stake.

In this sphere, we, the government, have plenty of tasks. With our means, we must promote the raising of the level of our economy's development, the increase of its world market rank being a national cause, and the personal cause of every person, so that a rational management of our assets, the safeguarding of the assets created by hard work, and the requirement of good-quality, disciplined work, becomes a common cause; so that the disapproving voice of society is the main disciplining force, and its voice of appreciation the highest decoration. [end recording] [passage omitted]

ROMANIAN MINORITIES' BODY HOLDS MEETING

AU171309 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Dec 86 p 8

[Text] The National Board of the Democratic Federation of Romanians in Hungary held a meeting in Gyula on 12 December. The body discussed the report evaluating the activity carried out since the sixth congress of the federation held in 1983. The meeting concluded that the Romanian minorities had been participating more actively and in greater number in public life than before. The federation achieved good results also in the mother tongue instruction in schools, but the board proposes a slight increase in the number of hours dealing with minorities in the case of schools that teach Romanian as a second language, and a more efficient language instruction in the all-Romanian-language schools.

BRIEFS

GAS, OIL PRODUCTION MEETING -- Deputy Premier Laszlo Marothy took part in a meeting held in Fuzesgyarmat on 11 December. The topic of discussion was the utilization of the Sarreet naturual gas and mineral oil site. In the present 5-year period this project is the most significant investment of Hungarian hydrocarbon mining. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Dec 85 p 7 AU]

PAL VISITS PROVINCE -- Lenard Pal, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, visited Bacs-Kiskun County on 11 December. He was received in Kecskemet by Pal Romany, first secretary of the MSZMP Bacs-Kiskun County Committee, who informed him about the situation in the region. Lenard Pal went to see the Technical High School of Machine Engineering and Automation, the studios of the Pannonia Film Enterprise, and the headquarters of the community research group of the Central Department on Regional Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. In the afternoon, at a communist aktiv he gave a lecture on the current tasks of technological development. [Excerpts] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Dec 86 p 5 AU]

TRADE TALKS WITH CAMBODIA -- Budapest, December 18 (MTI) -- Otto Herkner, Hungarian deputy foreign trade minister, and Phang Sareth, Cambodian deputy minister for local and foreign trade, signed the Hungarian-Cambodian goods exchange and payments protocol for 1987 in Budapest on Thursday. As compared to this year, the protocol envisages a 30 per cent increased in two-way trade. The Cambodian delegation met Gyorgy Doro, deputy president of the National Planning Office and deputy chairman of the Hungarian-Cambodian Joint Committee for Technical and Scientific Cooperation, and Istvan Torok, state secretary of foreign trade. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1624 GMT 18 Dec 86 LD]

PAPER CARRIES PROGRAM OF OFFICIAL TRADE UNIONS

AU100401 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Dec 86 p 4

["The Program of the Polish Trade Unions", published in Warsaw in November 1986]

[Text] We have matured in sharp political struggle for socialism and against distortions. We have behind us more than 100 years of the traditions of the Polish trade union movement, especially the class trade unions.

We follow the best experience of the trade union movement in People's Poland.

We have revived our trade union to meet the needs of the working people -- to defend workers interests. We are the largest organization of the working people in Poland and we total over 6 million members. Our ranks include trade unionists who profess different philosophies, are of different origins, and recognize the constitutional principles of the socialist state and the PZPR's leading role. Our trade unions unite the working people in towns and villages as well as workers and intellectuals. Our ranks include representatives of all trade union streams that existed in Poland after August 1980. Concern for the country's future and for the welfare of our dependents is what links us.

Richer in experience, today we continue to fight for the programmatic legal, and organizational guarantees that ensure the socialist political principles, the rule of law, and the material and spiritual development of the individual and the Polish people.

We are comasters of our country and share responsibility for its fate. We want improvements in socialist democracy and the economic reform. We are convinced that the expansion of the working people's benefits must go hand in hand with the expansion of their duties.

All trade union echelons will act in accordance with the principle of complete internal democracy and will maintain permanent ties with trade unionists. They will subject their activities to the control and evaluation of trade unionists.

The most important tasks in the coming term of the National Trade Union Accord include the struggle for:

1. The further consolidation of the unity, strength, and status of the Polish trade union movement.

2. The defense of the rights of the working people and of their living and working conditions. This will be done by ensuring decent wages, pensions, annuities, and other benefits in line with the principle of socialist justice.

3. The protection of the dignity of work through ensuring work conditions that help trigger and develop man's creative powers and enable him to achieve results that give him material satisfaction and a sense of worthiness and of belonging to society.

4. The participation of trade unions in realizing the 10th congress resolution and programs for curbing inflation, improving the flow of consumer goods and food, abolishing food rationing, and so on, as well as intensified efforts to increase national income and to share it equitably and in line with the quantity and quality of material and spiritual goods.

5. Ensuring proper health care and strengthening the industrial health service and protecting work safety conditions, the working environment, and the natural environment.

6. Effective efforts to promote housing construction so that the waiting time for apartments can be significantly reduced.

7. Restoring trade unions to their place and role in propagating worker culture, education, recreation, and sports in plants.

8. The programmatic and organizational improvement of the structures of the Polish trade union movement and the creation of the legal conditions to strengthen the position of the trade unions in the sociopolitical system of plants, voivodships, branches of industry, and the country.

9. The consolidation of cooperation with trade union centers in other countries and with the WFTU for the sake of common goals and the struggle for the working people's rights and social progress.

By uniting ourselves in a strong, self-governing, and independent trade union movement we express our sense of responsibility for our fatherland and guarantee effective efforts to achieve the goals that serve the good of the working people.

I. Defending and Representing the Working People's Interests Is Our Most Important Duty [chapterhead]

Defending the working people's rights is the basic function of trade unions. We will defend worker rights and wages, seek consistent increases in pensions and annuities, and see that veterans of struggle and labor, invalids, and handicapped people enjoy decent living conditions. We will always oppose attempts to cut social benefits for workers and their dependents and to carry out unjustified price hikes and unjustified increases in the cost of living.

We ask for updating legal enactments in the interests of workers, their dependents, and labor veterans. The legal powers of trade unions should be expanded, especially in the case of the power to question state administrative decisions if their results are in conflict with social justice and the interests of the working people.

We will continue to review the living costs of worker families and the results of the reforms of wage systems. We demand that the minimum wage and the so-called subsistence minimum consistent with public expectations and economic feasibility by laid down.

We are against excessive, unjustified, and sudden price hikes for basic consumer goods, especially food.

We want to participate and launch trade union efforts in implementing the priority social tasks mapped out by the 10th party congress for the coming 5-year period.

1. The instability of the zloty and large-scale inflation are some of the most wearisome problems of the working people. We demand effective curbs on inflation and a government program to this end.

We will seek to prevent excessive wage increases -- ones that are justified neither by productivity nor by lower production costs -- as well as excessive increases in other incomes and the bad structure of employment.

2. We will continue to fight for real wages. We demand that wages should be increased in the near future in order to ensure real improvements in the working people's living conditions.

3. We will carry out trade union control checks and analyze reasons that are responsible for extensions of the 8-hour working day and 42-hour working week. We agree that it is necessary to make working time more flexible, but any extensions of it can be only occasional and trade unions must approve of them. We deem the failure to do so as violation of the statutory powers of trade unions.

4. We demand that the government work out a program for balancing the supply of and demand for food and services and for abolishing the rationed sales of other consumer goods.

5. Returning to the idea of social contracts is the duty of trade unions. Such contracts should take into account the accords reached in August 1980 and the changed economic conditions and should be signed by the National Trade Union Accord and the government, by national trade union organizations and ministries, and by plant trade union organizations and plant managements. The implementation of these contracts should be reviewed periodically.

6. The voice of trade union representatives must have crucial significance when the laws that affect the working people's conditions are passed.

II. Working and Living Conditions Determine the Quality and Effectiveness of Work [chapterhead]

The protection of work, health, the work environment, and the natural environment have a great influence on the quality of life and work. That is why we will take measures to improve this protection.

2. It is necessary to consistently increase the funds for the protection of health, the natural environment, and the work environment. Trade unions will control the use of the funds provided for this purpose and check on progress in the necessary investment and modernization tasks. In this connection we will:

-- Consistently take advantage of the spring and fall reviews of working conditions, which are carried out by the Social Work Inspectorates, in order to find out about the dangers posed by production processes to the natural environment;

-- Carry out trade union control checks on how funds are used to promote the protection of the work and natural environments and on how the investment and modernization work in this regard progresses;

-- Examine -- together with the industrial health services -- the working conditions for the jobs that are especially heavy and harmful to health, in order to effectively improve the working people's health.

2. The revived trade union movement has stressed from the very beginning the urgent need to solve the housing problem. We are concerned about the dramatically long periods of waiting for an apartment. We have proposed a program for streamlining and improving Polish housing conditions.

We demand radical changes in legal enactments, in fiscal and credit principles, and in technologies concerning housing construction. The apartment law and the regulations governing the exchanges of apartments should be changed urgently.

We will inspire and support measures aimed at solving housing problems with the help of plant and interplant construction teams and teams that produce building materials. It is necessary for this purpose to create interplant organizational structures to coordinate the housing activities of plants.

3. We are in favor of the labor world's universal access to culture, which should be genuinely propagated, and in favor of the working people's creative participation in cultural life.

We will help to organize amateur artistic movement, support workers creative activities, and promote the labor world's links with creative people. We will seek to keep the prices for books, cinema and theater tickets, and other such items at the lowest possible level. We support the creation of material, technical, and organizational conditions favoring the propagation of culture among work forces and their dependents.

4. The present development of physical training and tourism cannot satisfy the working people's aspirations and needs. It is necessary to improve the present forms of coordinating, administering, and effectively financing physical culture and tourism. It is necessary to define the leading role and place of trade unions in physical culture, sport, and tourism. For this reason we are for:

-- Creating material and fiscal conditions that help modernize and develop the vacation, recreation, and camping base;

-- Modifying the law on the Worker Vacation Fund, which is administered by trade unions, and providing funds to modernize and develop the vacation base. The administration of the Workers Vacation Fund should be able to coordinate the working people's vacations;

-- Restoring trade unions to their proper place in developing mass sports and working out the concept of the movement of plant Spartakiads.

We will help strengthen the educational function of plants. To us one of the most important tasks of the trade unions is to help young workers adapt themselves to their new jobs and develop their ties with plants and their responsibilities for the climate of comradeship in their jobs.

We will promote activities for the sake of effective and productive work, attachment to trade union traditions, and respect for public property. We will stimulate the development of the further job training for the working people.

We regard training and upbringing of young people as an especially important national task, and that is why we will increase the participation of trade unions in implementing the tasks posed by the national movement to help schools.

III. Trade Unions and the Country's Socioeconomic Development. [chapterhead]

The country's situation requires that working people play a greater creative role in implementing the program of accelerated socioeconomic development laid down by the 10th PZPR Congress. For this purpose, we are using trade union resources to improve production, make better use of working time, and raise organizational and scientific-technological progress to a higher level.

We recognize the country's chief development paths for the eighties. However, we reserve the right to express differing view concerning some problems, especially as far as methods of solving them are concerned. We oppose any results achieved at the cost of reduced benefits and increased human effort.

Our objective is to raise the working people's standard of living. In order to do so, a constant rise in the national income, austere management, more rapid socioeconomic development, and a modernization of the production base are essential. We want more rapid development to be the result of better organized and more productive work. That is why we are in favor of economic reform policy and the democratization of the processes of state and economic management.

1. We realize that in order to distribute the fruits of production fairly, it is, first of all, necessary to produce them. We do not want to divide shortage, but to participate in the multiplication of products, in order to distribute them fairly later.

In this connection, we will take part in:

-- Working out wage incentive systems, publicizing the work brigade system, and putting wages policy in order by means of new collective labor agreements;

-- Encouraging the principles of good wages for industrious and creative persons, whereby we will oppose trends to level out wages;

-- Rationalizing employment by means of energetic participation in the process of job certification and cadre reviews.

Taking part in this process, the trade unions will see to it that matters concerning working conditions, safety, and employment are solved rationally and fairly.

2. We see the need to create the proper organizational and financial conditions for a dynamic development of science and technology as a condition necessary to implement the program of accelerated socioeconomic development and raise society's standard of living.

However, more favorable conditions for the greatest possible liberation of working people's creative initiative must also be provided, especially as far as invention and rationalization are concerned. At the same time, conservative and bureaucratic barriers to inventiveness and improvement must be eliminated.

We will take part in the development of job competition, especially concerning economization on materials, fuel, and energy. This will be rewarded by means of financial and other prizes.

3. It is our duty to take particular care of young workers, see to it that they are involved with their place of work, and make sure that they receive the chance of socio-professional advancement. Therefore, priority should be given to education for workers, and it should be made possible to attend courses in colleges and study through correspondence schools.

4. Together with their relevant partners, the trade unions will encourage education within work places and shape proper interpersonal relations, work ethics, and social attitudes.

5. A cohesive state fiscal policy does not always need to be changed. We cannot come to terms with the fact that present policy affects citizens and enterprises that are working efficiently and honestly. As a result of this policy, well-functioning and profit-earning firms often find themselves on the edge of ruin. This policy causes unjustified increases in production costs, and consequently prices. This directly affects prices in all economic spheres. That is why we are in favor of improvements to fiscal policy.

6. Social order and calm is a condition necessary for socioeconomic development. We are in favor of national accord and an end to existing tension and possible conflicts. We want a strong and administratively efficient state, and we want the voice of working people to be always heard.

At the 10th congress, the PZPR worked out a program permitting the country's difficulties to be overcome and, at the same time, creating wide possibilities for the trade unions to take part in achieving the objectives expressed therein.

IV. We Are Consolidating Strength and Unity. We Are Improving the Trade Union Structures [chapterhead]

Today, we are an important component of the state's sociopolitical system. Our strength and our consistent and efficient action are important for social calm and the fatherland's successful development.

The Polish trade union movement possesses an original structure. It has been shaped on the basis of independent trade unions inside work places. In order to better represent the interests of workers and better defend their rights, national trade unions and the OPZZ have been created.

1. A factory trade union is the most important part of the Polish trade union movement. All above-factory trade union structures should perform a role of service toward it. We must permit trade unions to make better use of their statutory powers, especially their control and decision-making functions. We must help in the training of cadres and improve their legal advice service. We must also take part in the settlement of disputes with the economic administration, and present information and hold consultations on more important matters concerning working people and jobs.

2. An exceedingly important task for the trade unions in work places is to make sure that there are more members and establish the conviction that workers' solidarity is best expressed by means of workers' representation -- in class trade unions. That is why it is essential to gain an absolute trade union majority in every work place.

3. More and more effective information is necessary. The knowledge of hundreds of thousands of trade union aktivists must be raised. [paragraph continues]

Therefore we attach great importance to education for trade union aktivs and the creation of a proper model of workers' education that suits their needs. In this connection, we consider it urgent to:

-- Create a Central Trade Union School, with the status of a state institution;

-- Reestablish a trade union daily paper.

4. The system of joint activity between trade unions needs further improvement, and initiatives designed to integrate the trade union movement should be encouraged. This must be a natural process, one that takes into account the experiene of trade unions and boosts their efficiency. Tighter cooperation between trade union branches and regional structures may create a chance for integration.

5. Creating the OPZZ has raised the status and significance of the Polish trade union movement. We will improve the OPZZ's structure, principles of functioning, and methods of work so that it may serve working people and the country better. For this purpose, the OPZZ should be equipped with the necessary powers to represent the trade union movement before the authorities and reach decision due to be implemented by all trade union structures. An important role is assigned to OPZZ problems commissions and the OPZZ's regional representatives -- the voivodship trade union accords [WPZZ], which should present the problems and defend the interests of working people before regional authorities.

6. We believe that an important task for the OPZZ is to restore the right of state administrative employees at central and regional level to join trade unions.

7. It is also necessary to work out rules governing the formation of regional trade unions of employees in small plants, institutions, workshops, and services.

8. The Trade Union Publishing Institute and Trade Union Study Center are important bodies of OPZZ programmatic activity. In this connection:

-- The Institute's technical and publishing base should be improved. The Institute should better satisfy the trade union movement's publishing needs. We expect the formation of regional branches of the Institute and greater output, which must provide enough profits to safeguard the OPZZ's activity;

-- The Trade Union Study Center should be obliged to adapt training program and training centers to the trade union's needs, and to prepare a concept for the Central Trade Union School.

Improving the structure of the Polish trade union movement must fulfill one basic purpose -- to improve the solving of matters that are important for working people and the country.

V. We Are Developing Partnerlike International Cooperation [chapterhead]

Our activity in the international arena is marked by concern for the interests of working people; the struggle for peace, universal disarmament, and the preservation of life on our planet; and a struggle for social progress and independent development.

As a mass organization of working people, we are in favor of cooperation between states, peoples, and trade unions with different orientations for the sake of a solution to the increasingly difficult socioeconomic and political problems of the modern world.

In our activity, we refer to the internationalist and progressive traditions of the Polish trade union movement.

We will continue to exchange experience and develop cooperation at all levels. We attach particular importance to direct cooperation between trade unions inside work places.

In developing contacts with trade unionists in capitalist countries, we will aim to fully normalize our bilateral relations at national level. We will support trade unionists of the capitalist countries in their struggle against unemployment and other threats. We are in favor of effective regional cooperation in Europe.

Our cooperation with the trade union movements of the developing countries is designed to help fulfill the aims of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America to develop independently, achieve social progress, and establish a new and fair international economic order.

Through its activity within the WFTU and international branch federations, the Polish trade union movement will help fulfill the objectives and tasks of the international trade union movement in accordance with the program adopted by the 11th World Congress of Trade Unions in Berlin. Within the framework of the WFTU, we will cooperate with other international trade unions bodies in order to set up a Joint Trade Union Commission of Worker's Affairs attached to the Office of the ILO. We will also conduct comprehensive international activity of the ILO forum in a spirit of constructive dialogue and with a feeling of responsibility for the affairs of working people.

The Congress of Polish Reborn Trade Unions; Warsaw, November 1986.

MIODOWICZ ATTENDS OPZZ INAUGURAL MEETING

LD210309 Warsaw PAP in English 1959 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 20 -- The Council of the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ) gathered for an inaugural meeting, following the recent congress of Poland's reborn trade unions, to discuss the course of the congress.

OPZZ leader Alfred Miodowicz noted that the time since the end of the congress was not lifeless, either for the entire labour movement nor OPZZ itself, with dozens of meetings and talks held across Poland.

Member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and CC secretary Marian Wozniak briefed the council on the bureau's political assessment of the congress, saying that the critical current of the congress debate had full backing of the party.

"The question to be put today is how to utilize that powerful mobilization caused by the congress within the trade unions, and how to translate it into daily activity," Wozniak said.

The council also adopted a framework structure of OPZZ bodies and commissions, accepting formation of 13 standing subject commissions, and appointewd a new head of the trade unions studies centre, Stefan Koziaczy.

DELEGATES ANSWER QUESTIONS, SEJM ADJOURNS

LD200517 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 19 -- Today, the Sejm debate concentrated on the issue of people's councils and territorial self-government. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner attended the session.

Vice-President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski presented a report of the Council of State on the implementation of the law on the system of People's Councils and territorial self-government in the first half of the term. (abridged text of the speech given separately).

The act and also other laws dealing with various methods of self-governing have resulted in the engagement of several hundred thousand citizens in deciding on issues closest to them.

The work of People's Councils and self-governing bodies has been treated as an important component of state life and a significant factor of socialist democracy, says a Sejm resolution on the issue (text given separately).

The Sejm adopted two amendments to laws reported on behalf of Sejm committees by Deputy Stanislaw Habczyk. (abridged text given separately).

The question time followed, when government representatives replied to a number of questions, among them about the recent Odra pollution (abridged text of a speech delivered on the problem by Deputy Premier Jozef Koziol given separately) and on shortages in medicines supplies.

Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski, addressing the issue of repeated shortages of medicines to the premier, demanded that the government discuss the situation and present the Sejm with a report on undertaken moves.

The Friday meeting, the last one in December, did not close the fall session of the parliament which is going to continue through January.

FURTHER REPORTS ON SEJM ECONOMIC RESOLUTION

LD192113 Warsaw PAP in English 0651 GMT 19 Dec 86

["Sejm's Resolution on Employees' Self-Managements" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 18 -- The Sejm shares the standpoint of the 10th PUWP congress of the consistent implementation of the economic reform and continuing orientation on workers' self-management as an important rule of the socialist system. All the state bodies should take into account the creating of favourable conditions for the development of self-management and the need to firmly counteract the limitation of its powers.

Indispensable is better efficiency of self-management's activities, mainly in speeding up the increase of labour productivity and strictly observing payments dependence on work's effects, popularization of group forms of labour organization, economizing on raw-materials, materials, and power, basic improvements of production quality, development of innovation movements and exports production.

The Sejm expects self-managements to broadly participate and show initiative in the nationwide review of organizational structures and attestation of work stands. Relations between self-management's bodies, managers and trade unions are of particular importance here.

The Sejm thinks that strengthening of the position of managers of work establishments should take place simultaneously with the increase of the position of workers' self-management and the growth of significance of plants in the economic system of the country.

POLITYKA VIEWS CEMA'S DIFFICULTIES, INCENTIVES

AU041708 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 22 Nov 86 pp 1, 4

[Zygmunt Szeliga article: "Searching for New Incentives"]

[Excerpts] At the beginning of November two summit meetings were held. On 4-6 November the government heads of 10 CEMA countries met in Bucharest, and on 10-11 November leaders of the Communist and workers parties met in Moscow. [passage omitted]

The communique on the Moscow meeting suggests that the party leaders discussed two topics. First, the cooperation and integration of the socialist countries, especially "new and most progressive forms of economic and scientific-technological cooperation to accelerate the socioeconomic development of the fraternal countries and to improve the conditions of their peoples." Second, our leaders discussed the international situation after Reykjavik. [passage omitted]

There is no doubt that Reykjavik constitutes a kind of break in the present Soviet-American relations in East-West relations. Although things may change, it is certain that the last months of 1986 have clearly reduced our hopes that the arms race may ease in the near future and that the dangers and burdens resulting from this race may be lessened. However, if things are as they are and if the U.S. Government continues to implement its strategy, the socialist side will have to draw the necessary conclusions for defense and, consequently, for the economy. [paragraph continues]

It is obvious that it is primarily the USSR which has had to bear the burden of defense responsibility vis-a-vis the world socialist system, but it would be naive to assume that other socialist countries would be indifferent to the scale of this burden.

The pessimistic evolution of the international situation -- the escalation of tension -- is bound to add new burdens to the CEMA countries' economic policy. [passage omitted] Unfortunately, the arms race, which to us is a burden and a threat to the very existence of the world, continues to fulfill the role of one of the mainsprings of boom, employment, and technological progress in the capitalist economy, chiefly the U.S. economy. What is worse, there is still no indication that the most highly developed countries have any alternative solutions that can guarantee the necessary good economic situation and economic increases. That is why common sense makes us assume that businessmen will not easily give up the arms race. [passage omitted]

Although not the only one, the international situation is an important factor in the internal and, primarily, economic policy of CEMA countries. The November meetings were typical signs of the activization and intensification of contacts that have been taking place within CEMA in the past 18 months. There is no doubt that the CPSU plenum in April 1985, at which Mikhail Gorbachev announced a new course for the USSR, was the most important incentive in this regard. [passage omitted]

Nor is there any doubt attested to by official communiques, speeches, and commentaries, that the contacts at the summit party and government levels supply opportunities of critically analyzing and verifying the condition of the socialist community and of searching for new incentives that would help to overcome weaknesses and promote cooperation and integration along new lines of development. [passage omitted]

The achievements of CEMA, which will soon be 40 years old, are indisputable, both with regard to the community as a whole and to each member country. The community has created a new production potential, industrial production has increased many times over, farm production has experienced enormous increases, conditions for the people have changed radically, and many urgent social problems have been solved.

However, today both the leaders and the economists, as well as the public to some extent, are far more aware of dissatisfaction with the achievements scored, rather than contentment.

Three problems seem to be especially crucial in the evaluation of CEMA's condition in the past 10 years.

The first problem is the very obvious weakening of the rate of economic increases. The era is gone when the individual CEMA countries and the CEMA community as a whole were able to achieve even double digit rates of growth and when annual increases of 6-8 percent were considered a minimum. [passage omitted] However, in 1981-85 the rate of economic increase in the CEMA countries amounted to 3.5 percent per year, whereas in the capitalist countries this increase amounted to 2.1 percent. [passage omitted]

Still, the interpretation of such comparative data is not simple and unequivocal. On the one hand, we should bear in mind that the developed capitalist world has entered the post-industrial era. There is no doubt that, regardless of the historical process of economic development, there is a limit to industrial growth -- not so much insofar as the volume of production is concerned, by insofar as employment and industry's place in the social structure are concerned. It is an open question whether the CEMA countries -- at least some of them -- have been too late in noticing this limit.

On the other hand, there exists a rather considerable problem of costs, especially social costs, which is true of almost all problems of economic growth and structures. The capitalist economy is able to change its structures with a simple economic mechanism. For example, in capitalist countries it is possible to change agrarian structures rapidly without heeding the fact that thousands and thousands and even millions of workers may in time become jobless. There is no difficulty in closing any number of coalmines and even an entire branch of industry for the price of a strike or two. In such a case, depending on its ideological color, a capitalist government will take modest or strong measures to relax social tension, after which things will continue as always.

For obvious reasons the socialist economy has no use for such brutal measures. It is true that, in connection with our own economic reform, I myself often advocate the resolute application of such measures, but I wish to stress that I am not quite sure whether I would do this if I were in charge of the reform....

I realize that I would be faced with genuine difficulties of choice. Under socialism we have adopted certain costly social principles -- full employment, tolerance toward workers, very extensive social welfare, and so on -- and we can say, with some exaggeration, that these principles hamstring us as soon as crucial problems of economic growth and changes in structures appear. [passage omitted]

It seems that we can formulate the second basic problem of the CEMA countries' condition by referring to history. Individually and collectively, CEMA countries have been able -- to some extent thanks to the existence of the CEMA community -- to solve successfully and relatively quickly the problem of shedding their economic backwardness and of achieving an intermediate level of development. Perhaps it is an exaggeration to say so but it is true that they have remained at this intermediate level. However, the thing is that this intermediate level cannot satisfy us because, first, the world keeps on forging ahead -- perhaps without rhyme or reason -- and continues to develop and to transform its economic and social structures. Second, the peoples in the CEMA countries are dissatisfied with this intermediate level because it is inconsistent with their ambitions and aspirations and, what is crucial, it does not correspond to the true potential of these countries.

It is not easy to say why this is so and why we have not been able to scale quickly enough the ladder of the economy, technology, and social structures. Some people say that material factors have been primarily responsible for this, meaning that previous factors in development have been exhausted and no new factors have been found in time. I rather inclined to the view that attaches greater importance to nonmaterial factors, including primarily the development concepts and the mechanism of economic performance present in the individual countries and in CEMA as a whole.

It seems that the spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress is closer to the latter view. Still, if you consider the problem more carefully you will see that there is no crucial difference between the two views. It is most probable that new development factors -- or intensive methods instead of extensive methods, as well as productivity and the transformation of structures -- are impossible to promote without a completely new approach to the development concepts and the mechanisms of performance. Some time ago the CEMA countries began to make changes, but Hungary was the first to do so when it initiated the economic reform in 1968. These changes are now being radically accelerated thanks to the measures initiated in the USSR.

The third basic problem of CEMA is linked to the two previous problems, but although it seems to stem from them, it has its own existence. [paragraph continues]

This problem is the typical inflexibility of the CEMA countries' economies and their difficulties in adjusting themselves to changing new conditions and situations. The developed capitalist countries went through a brief "oil shock" only to shake it off quickly and to promote economic growth with an ever decreasing consumption of energy, steel, cement, sulfuric acid, and other raw materials that are traditionally regarded as foundations of the economy. As for the CEMA countries, they have not been able to switch over to thrifty economics, and that is why they will most probably experience energy and material difficulties for at least several years. [passage omitted]

This inflexibility and the poor skill of switching over to new methods of economic development is a result of the fact that the CEMA countries have remained at that intermediate level of development traditionally characterized by tons and tons of coal, steel, cement, and sulfuric acid, and not by nuclear reactors, computers, robots, and videocassettes. [passage omitted]

The general proposals to improve the situation were put forward some years ago and were most strongly stressed by the November CEMA summits in Bucharest and Moscow. Their tenor is to break out of this intermediate level of existence, accelerate development, keep abreast of the world, eliminate the gap, and fight for superiority.

These proposals apply to CEMA as a whole and to every individual member of it, and are represented in all programs adopted by the recent congresses of the CEMA Communist and workers parties. All these programs stress that it will be impossible or extremely difficult for the CEMA countries to implement these proposals if they act singly. [passage omitted]

However, the very method of cooperation seems to be the main problem. It has been established that the defects of cooperation instruments are the main source of CEMA's poor achievements. The economic instruments of cooperation are represented by banks and by currency systems that make it possible for funds to flow; by the structure of prices and costs that facilitates a reliable analysis of effectiveness, so that correct investment and production decisions can be made and funds can be redistributed; by direct production and fiscal links between plants and not between government bodies; and by the flow of manpower and technological ideas.

CEMA countries were discussing these and other issues a very long time ago. As far back as 1961, CEMA announced that it was necessary to switch over to convertible currencies within a short time, but, as practice has shown, to this very day it has not been possible to ensure the full employment of even the transferable ruble in payment transactions among CEMA countries. The credit system is still at its inception stage, and only a fraction of a percentage point of the economic operations carried out by the CEMA countries can be financed by it. [passage omitted]

There is also a mass of difficult practical problems, and one of them concerns the results of the differences in the situation of individual CEMA partners. The USSR is the chief raw material base of CEMA, and to some extent Poland can also be so regarded. Because of fiscal and material outlays to be contributed to this base and because of manpower and other problems, this role is not a comfortable one. This is why it is becoming increasingly necessary to make joint efforts to solve energy and raw material problems by contributing funds for the base and by thriftily using its various resources.

Another crucial practical problem is the performance of CEMA bodies and cells. Because of new needs, it seems that there should be no disputes about a new approach to the entire process of integration. [paragraph continues]

CEMA structure should be radically changed, the CEMA agencies that are capable of promoting integration by new methods should be radically strengthened or set up from scratch, and superfluous and excessively bureaucratized agencies and institutions should be eliminated. [passage omitted]

I have written that, as a whole, CEMA has achieved an intermediate level of development, but this does not mean that in many areas, including technological ones, the USSR and some other CEMA countries have not achieved very high standards on a par with the best in the world. [passage omitted] However, CEMA includes the countries that have still not achieved even an intermediate level of development or continue to grapple with particularly serious difficulties for many reasons. In this matter CEMA must also take militant measures, at times even at the expense of temporary interests and needs. The need for such measures stems not only from internationalism, but also from the good long-term interests of the entire community.

CEMA's proposals addressed to the EEC have been an interesting and important feature of CEMA's recent actions. These proposals concern the establishment of direct relations between CEMA and the EEC, which are so different politically, but which are full of enormous opportunities for mutually beneficial economic cooperation. The absence of such relations has had a negative impact on some areas of CEMA's activities and was not advantageous to the EEC either. The establishment of relations between the two groupings would be an important measure to facilitate solving some all-European economic and social problems (the protection of the natural environment, for example) and would be of significance for Europe's political climate.

There is an abundance of incentives.

COMMENTARY CALLS FOR END TO ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

AU181750 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 14 Dec 86 p 2

[Jerzy Pardus commentary: "They May Come to Their Senses"]

[Text] We know a great deal about the economic sanctions introduced against Poland in 1982. President Reagan's administration, the main sponsor of these sanctions, continues to delay the final lifting of these sanctions because it wants to compel the Polish side to take as many measures as possible that are favorable to the United States. However, sanctions apart, our ability to pay our own way was, and is, a considerable liability affecting our relations with Western countries. This liability is compounded in our increasing debts because we are unable to repay even the interest on the interest, and in our shrinking exports. A kind of vicious circle has been established: The Polish economy, which depended on Western raw and other materials in the seventies, is unable to function without new loans, but the Western countries are unwilling to grant them, either for political reasons or, more often, because of the weakness of the Polish economy.

However, certain symptoms of change and of a kind of demise of this negative attitude are becoming increasingly obvious and seem to have been triggered by a number of elements.

1. The struggle for markets continues to intensify in the West among three powers -- the United States, the Common Market, and Japan. This struggle is producing internal measures such as protectionism and efforts to dynamize exports.

2. While searching for markets, the Western countries continue to keenly watch and analyze the potentials of the socialist countries, including Poland. [paragraph continues]

Some Western politicians and experts take the view that everything must be done not to allow the East-West technological gap to exceed 5 to 7 years, because a greater technological gap may destroy economic links.

3. Some Western politicians and countries support the thesis that trade and economic cooperation are crucial factors in detente, help to increase the orbit of common interests, create and strengthen the climate of mutual trust, and thus reduce the danger of confrontation, including armed confrontation.

4. The West continues to carefully analyze CEMA internal links, because progress in CEMA integration or the consolidation of bilateral relations -- between Poland and the USSR, for example -- render the socialist countries less susceptible to Western political and economic pressure. That is why the West continues to draw attention to the "danger" of Poland's stumbling into economic dependence on the USSR and continues to defrost the frozen economic contacts.

The Common Market countries continue to discuss their policy toward CEMA and its individual members, including Poland. Moreover, proposals have been made to temporarily suspend the repayment of the debt owed to Poland by the EEC countries, so that this repayment could be used as a form of credit necessary to trigger the additional capacities of the Polish economy. Of course, the EEC, like the United States, follows the policy of a selective approach, that is, of offering different trade and loans facilities to different socialist countries. Bearing this in mind, we cannot help notice that rationalism and the principles of mutual advantage continue to replace emotionalism in viewing Polish affairs.

CSSR COMPENSATION SOUGHT FOR ODRA POLLUTION

LD200502 Warsaw PAP in English 1926 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 19 -- Vice-premier Jozef Koziol today answered parliamentary interpellation from the Sejm (parliament) Committee for Environmental Protection and Natural Resources on recent pollution of Odra River by Czechoslovak factories.

The interpellation stressed the delay in warning Poland of a breakdown that had caused the spillage of heating oil into a river, as well as the strongly understated Czechoslovak information on the scale of the spillage.

Koziol confirmed that about 190 tons of fuel oil had been removed from the Polish section of Odra after last November's pollution, and said the amount would have been lesser if the Czechoslovak River Lucina had been de-polluted more efficiently.

Some 50 tons of heating oil were removed after the second spillage into the Odra, Koziol told the parliament, adding that evaluation of all possible damage to Poland was underway and not yet complete.

The Polish Government was of the opinion that the scale of the damage as well as the cost involved in the rescue operation justified seeking compensation from Czechoslovakia, the deputy premier said. He said the issue was now being presented in Prague by a Polish Government representative for cross-border waters management.

Purification of cross-border waters had been discussed many times by the Polish-Czechoslovak Economic Cooperation Committee and raised during meetings of both countries' prime ministers, the vice-premier said.

He added that a draft "Executive Agreement on Protection of the Purity of Major Cross-Border Water-Courses" between Poland and Czechoslovakia had been agreed last October.

Poland is also actively engaged in work on a CEMA convention on cooperation in keeping water resources clean and preventing their pollution, Koziol said.

He told Sejm that last November, Polish and GDR Government representatives for cross-border waters administration had agreed on usefulness of a trilateral agreement, involving Poland, the GDR and Czecholsovakia, on effective protection against accidental or extraordinary pollution of the Nysa Luzycka River.

"Let me express the conviction that, together with friendly Czechoslovakia, apart from emergency measures, we shall also launch permanent legal regulations which will meet the expectations of the Polish public and government, Koziol said.

Joint Water Testing Program

LD200206 Warsaw PAP in English 2306 GMT 19 Dec 86

[By PAP correspondent Leszek Mazan]

[Text] Prague, Dec. 19 -- As announced by Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban, the Polish and Czechoslovak Government commissioners for cooperation in water management on border waters met during an inter-session conference of vice-chairmen of the committees for economic, scientific and technological cooperation of both countries.

After the signing of the protocol from the meeting, the Polish Government commissioner, Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of Environmental Protection Zdzislaw Stencel told PAP that "the meeting was held in the atmosphere of full mutual understanding and provided an opportunity for a constructive exchange of views and concrete arrangements."

"We agreed that everyday joint testing of the quality of the Odra River waters would be carried on by automatic stations as of January 1, 1987. So far Poland has been conducting unilateral everyday testing of the Odra River. We also proposed to hold extraordinary negotiations of government commissioners next January," he said.

"The Czechoslovak Government informed us that it had taken firm steps aimed at explaining the causes of the breakdown and that wide-ranging measures to prevent such accidents in the future had been taken. A system of notification in case of extraordinary pollution of border rivers was also adopted," Stencel added.

"The talks on the Odra contamination with Mazout last November and with heating oil this month will be concluded, as it may be expected, during negotiations between government commissioners in the coming weeks," said Stencel.

TRADE TALKS WITH YUGOSLAVIA HELD IN WARSAW

LD200555 Warsaw PAP in English 1707 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 19 -- The Polish-Yugoslav Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation ended its 23rd session here today chaired by Polish Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik andmember of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council Radoje Kontic.

The committee reviewed mutual trade covered by a long-term trade agreement for 1986-90, which assumes raising mutual deliveries to some five billion dollars, or 60 per cent more than in the past five-year economic period.

Much attention went to industrial and raw material cooperation, especially specialization and co-production deliveries are expected to account for 26 per cent of all bilateral trade.

It had been agreed that apart from extension of already operating specialization and co-production links, more will be established in the manufacturing industries, such as electronics, electrotechnics, tractors and farm machinery, as well as the chemical and light industries. New agreements will also be signed to cover exchange of basic production materials and components.

Scientific-technical cooperation will be increased to assist production, inter alia in areas which enable economical use of fuels and energy, and to increase production of food and consumer articles.

Radoje Kontic was received by Vice-Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda.

GORYWODA HOLDS TALKS WITH CUBAN DELEGATION

LD200520 Warsaw PAP in English 2200 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 19 -- Poland's Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Government Planning Commission Manfred Gorywoda received today Vice-President of the Cuban State Planning Commission Jose Gonzalez Frances.

Frances heads a delegation of Cuban experts who have come to Poland to participate in consultations on the development of economic cooperation and trade exchange between Poland and Cuba in this five-year economic period.

The sides stated that the decisions taken by both countries' planning bodies secure an increase in mutual supplies of commodities and the development of other forms of economic cooperation.

The development of Cuban economic potential made it possible to envisage a significant expansion of the variety of articles imported to Poland from Cuba by articles of common use to accompany increased traditional deliveries of citrus fruit.

The sides also stressed the growing interest of the two countries in making use of higher forms of cooperation like co-operation in the engineering industry.

The meeting was attended by Cuba's ambassador to Poland Martin More.

RESOLUTION OF RCP CC PLENUM 9-10 DECEMBER

AU171801 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Dec 86 pp 1, 5

[Resolution of the RCP Central Committee plenum held in Bucharest on 9-10 December]

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, chaired the RCP Central Committee plenum held on 9-10 December 1986. In an atmosphere of high responsibility and communist exactingness, the plenum discussed the following issues included on the agenda:

1. The draft uniform national plan for the socioeconomic development of the SR of Romania for 1987.

2. The draft plan for the development of agriculture, food industry, silviculture, and water management for 1987.

3. The drafts for the centralized financial plan of the national economy and the state budget for 1987.

4. The self-management and self-sufficiency program for a proper supply of foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods to the population in the period between 1 October 1986 and 30 September 1987.

The RCP Central Committee highly values the masterly speech made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the plenum proceedings, a document of particular theoretical and practical significance, which makes an overall and thoroughly scientific examination of the results obtained in fulfilling the plan tasks for 1986 -- the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period -- of the political, organizational, technological, and material ways and means to fulfill the uniform national plan for socioeconomic development for 1987 in all indicators, and the historical decisions endorsed by the 13th RCP congress.

The participants in the meeting fully endorse the documents, ideas, and guidelines formulated by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the most beloved son of the nation, the hero among the heroes of our nation, the brilliant founder of modern Romania, and the great strategist and inspirer of all our great socialist victories, and unanimously decide that this mobilizing program for work and revolutionary activity should become the foundation of the whole activity carried out by the party bodies and organizations, by the Communists, and by all our people.

With the most ardent feelings of patriotic pride and profound gratitude, on this occasion the participants in the meeting again stress the essential role played and the decisive contribution made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in drafting and substantiating the tasks for 1987 and for the entire 5-year plan period in a profound scientific and realistic way, and in broadly mobilizing all the working people in the unflinching implementation of the bold party program for building the most just and most humane system on the soil of Romania -- communism.

The plenum reiterates the great role played by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, an outstanding political figure and scientist of world renown, in drafting and endorsing the programs of the homeland's socioeconomic development and in ensuring the continuous flourishing of Romanian science, education, and culture.

The participants in the plenum voiced their profound feelings of satisfaction at and unanimous approval for the foreign policy of our country, initiated and promoted by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Republic, the outstanding personality of our times, a great and tireless hero of peace, whose noteworthy initiative to carry out a 5-percent cutback in arms, troops, and military expenditures was received with full and enthusiastic approval by all the citizens of the homeland in the 23 November referendum. We are pleased that, through this measure, our people showed that they passed from discussions and talks to real and concrete actions; thus, Romania's initiative became a symbol and an impetus for all countries to work for the implementation of the fundamental goals of our times -- general disarmament, and primarily nuclear disarmament.

The Central Committee assesses that, through the important results obtained in 1986 in developing industry and agriculture, in increasing labor productivity and the national wealth, reducing material expenditures, and fulfilling the other plan indexes a solid base was created for the appropriate fulfillment of our homeland's socioeconomic development plans and programs in the current 5-year plan period. All these achievements are the fruit of the enthusiastic and creative work carried out by the workers class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, and all our people, and prove the correctness of the policy of a high rate of development of the national economy, production forces, science, education, and culture promoted by our party which creatively applies truths and objective laws to the realities and concrete conditions prevailing in Romania, which honorably fulfills its historic mission of organizing and leading our nation on the road of socialism and communism, well-being, and happiness.

The plenum examined in a critical and self-critical spirit the shortfalls that have been manifested in various sectors of the national economy with regard to the rational utilization of production capacities, of the technical base, and of the labor power, and in most responsibly utilizing material and monetary resources, raw materials, energy, and fuel to ensure high efficiency in all the socioeconomic activity. In accordance with the tasks and guidelines set by the party secretary general, the plenum calls on all county, municipality, and town party organizations, the ministries, and the collective management bodies in every economic unit and central department to ensure the strong mobilization of the working people for the complete fulfillment of the item-specified production and export plan and the investment programs, so that every day that is left of this year should end with maximal production results.

1. The RCP Central Committee Plenum examined and unanimously endorsed the draft of the uniform national plan of the socioeconomic development of the SR of Romania for 1987 and assessed that its provisions -- which express the will and way of thinking of all working people and of all our people -- are completely in accordance with the technical and material base of our society, and satisfy all the needs of the national economy and the exports requirements, thus generally fulfilling -- as of this 5-year plan -- the strategic objective of Romania's transition to a new development stage and, by the year 2000, creating the appropriate condition for the assertion of the communist principles in the life and work of the Romanian people.

The plenum points out that the strong material, scientific, and technical base of our national economy ensures the exemplary fulfillment -- in all sectors of activity -- of the established production at the high development rate stipulated for 1987, as well as the program for intensive development and modernization of equipment and technologies, for raising the quality and technical level of products, and for strongly increasing labor productivity, efficiency, and profitability in the whole activity.

The plenum calls on the governmnet, ministries, and central institutions, as well as on party bodies and organizations to do all they can to ensure the smooth and complete fulfillment of the plan provisions for all varieties of item-specified production and the priority fulfillment of export production, as well as of all plan indexes for next year.

The plenum most firmly stressed the need for technical and organizational measures with a view to ensuring the output of coal, minerals, oil, and electrical energy, and substantially reducing energy and material consumption.

The plenum sets the party bodies, organizations and the collective management bodies the task of working with utmost responsibility, seeing to it that in producing each item every unit strictly observes the fundamental norms of scientific consumption in order to continuously reduce these consumptions -- even below the planned level -- to eliminate all forms of waste, and to make greater use of reusable resources.

The plenum calls on the government, the ministries -- primarily on the machine building, metallurgical, and light industry ministries -- central departments, and enterprises to take further decisive measures in order to implement the programs for perfecting and modernizing technologies, for efficiently applying advanced and constructive solutions, and thus see to it that in every sector of activity Romanian products have a high quality and technical level, and are competitive with the best similar products in the world.

The plenum examined the objectives of the 1987 plan with high communist responsibility and requests the governmnet, ministries, and coordinating bodies to take all measures and exemplarily implement Comrade NIcolas Ceausescu's recommendations and guidelines regarding the ever stronger assertion of the qualitative sides of development, of the scientific and technological revolution, and of the new agrarian revolution.

With a view to appropriately fulfilling the investment plans, the plenum requested the ministries to set up strict working programs for strengthening order and discipline on worksites, putting an end to waste and to building oversized constructions with unjustified expenses. chanelling the major part of the development fund toward the intensive development of all branches, perfecting and drafting new technologies, increasing economic efficiency, and making efficient use of raw material and of the work of our people.

At the same time, the plenum requested that the important means allocated for the consumption fund should actually be used to raise the people's general standard of living, to bring the working and living conditions in villages closer to those in towns, and to homogenize our socialist society.

The plenum highly values the correct policy which emerges from Comrade Nicolas Ceausescu's revolutionary and profound scientific concepts of allocating a significant part of the national income -- more than a third in the past 20 years -- to developing the technical and material base of our society; the plenum stresses the fact that realities have proved, with the undeniable power of facts, that precisely this base ensures the continuous progress of production forces, the free and independent future of our people, and the continuous increase of their material and cultural level -- the supreme goal of the whole RCP policy.

In the spirit of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations, the plenum stressed the fact that everything possible must be done to raise the entire foreign trade activity to superior levels of quality and efficiency. and decisive measures must be taken to better capitalize Romanian products on foreign markets and also firmly apply the principles of self-management and self-administration in this sector.

The plenum calls on the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the other ministries, central departments, and enterprises to put a complete end to some negative states of affairs and an inappropriate attitude manifested in the foreign trade activity, and take resolute steps and act with communist responsibility to achieve a high quality and technical level in the entire export production, and to develop a broad and long-term framework for international ecoromic cooperation and collaboration.

The plenum fully endorses the theory of particular importance promoted by RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu regarding participation in the international division of labor and in the international exchange of values, which are part and parcel of our homeland's general development activity and of the policy of cooperation with all countries in the world, a policy of peace and understanding.

The RCP Central Committee plenum considers that, through its provisions, the uniform national plan for socioeconomic development for 1987 is continuing and deepening the process of modernizing and intensively developing all branches and sectors, making highly efficient use of the resources of our national economy, and is ensuring Romania's firm advance toward the pinnacles of progress and socialist and communist civilization.

2. The plenum discussed and unanimously endorsed the draft plan for the development of agriculture, food industry, silviculture, and water management for 1987, and pointed out that the tasks incumbent on these basic branches of the national economy are fully in keeping with the possibilities and conditions prevailing in our socialist agriculture and with the requirements and objectives of the new agrarian revolution. The plenum calls on the party bodies and organizations, all state agricultural bodies, and all working people in this field to work with utmost responsibility in order to intensively develop and modernize agriculture, more markedly increase production, more efficiently utilize the land stock and the technical and material base, speedily introduce the results of scientific research into production, elevating the level of raw material utilization and diversifying production in the food industry, completely utilize the hydrological potential, reduce material and energy consumption, and increase efficiency in all sectors of activity.

Starting from the good results and the very good results achieved by Olt County and the agricultural units which were awarded the high title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution", the plenum asks the party bodies and organizations, the Communists, and all working people in villages to work with increased responsibility and in a spirit of great order and discipline in order to obtain agricultural yields -- vegetable and animal -- which are up to the requirements and exigencies of the new agrarian revolution so that as of next year the crop should reach the level established for 1990. The plenum stressed the fact that decisive measures must be taken in order to better organize and carry out work, to broadly spread the advanced experience gained, and to raise the level of professional and technological training and knowledge of all working people in agriculture.

Stressing the fact that our agriculture possesses everything necessary for the complete fulfillment of the plan provisions for 1987, the Central Committee calls on all the peasantry, specialists, and all the workers on the land to increase their efforts and to work with all their skill and power and see to it that this important branch of the national economy increases its contribution to the general progress of the country, to increasing the national wealth and national income, and to continuously increasing the well-being of the whole nation.

3. The Central Committee plenum discussed and unanimously endorsed the drafts for the centralized financial plan of the national economy and the state budget for 1987 and assessed that these plans reflect the superior utilization of the resources of our economy and the continuous, steady increase in material production, based on the intensive development of industry, agriculture, and other branches, the more marked increase in efficiency in all sectors of activity, and the consistent and firm application of the new economic-financial mechanism. The drafts of the financial plans and state budget envisage the attainment of a surplus in foreign trade and the repayments balance, and the attainment of financial means capable of ensuring a continuous reduction of foreign debts and the consolidation of the currency reserves.

The plenum asks the ministries, people's councils, economic units, and financial-banking bodies to take all the necessary measures to increase the efficiency and profitability of every economic unit, to continuously strengthen economic and financial self-management, to establish impeccable financial discipline and eliminate inefficient expenditures, to build our own resources designed for self-financing and for providing a material incentive, and to achieve general funds for developing the national economy.

The plenum calls on all personnel working in the financial-banking field to take firm and consistent measures in order to strengthen the spirit of responsibility for defending, consolidating, and developing the socialist state and cooperative property, the foundation of our system, and in order to raise the people's standard of living and ensure the general progress of the country.

4. The plenum discussed and unanimously endorsed the self-management and self-sufficiency program for a proper supply of foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods to the population in the period between 1 October 1986 and 30 September 1987, which in its content and orientations reflects the consistent concern of the party and of its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, with continuously raising the whole nation's well-being and prosperity, strongly asserting the human personality, and creating the best living conditions for all citizens of the homeland.

The participants in the plenum believe that the objectives of this scientifically substantiated program are part of the general measures to improve the organization and management of industrial and agricultural activity, to ensure the rational management of resources and the rational distribution of commodity stocks throughout the country; the participants in the plenum also believe that the program's objectives are fully in accordance with the possibilities of our national economy and ensure the raw material requirements of the national economy and an adequate supply to the population.

The plenum reiterates the essential and decisive factor in achieving a good foodstuffs supply is to ensure the planned production in the vegetable and livestock sectors and to deliver all the quantities stipulated in the plan stock.

The plenum asks all working people in industry and agriculture, the people's councils, and economic units to work with determination in order to ensure an appropriate supply of agricultural products and foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods, thus making a contribution to the implementation of the 13th RCP congress decisions on continuously increasing the whole nation's well-being, which is the supreme goal of our party policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society that we are building in Romania.

The participants in the plenum examined the draft of the uniform national plan for Romania's socioeconomic development in 1987, the draft plan for the development of agriculture, food industry, silviculture, and water management, the drafts of the centralized financial plan of the national economy and the state budget, and the self-management and self-sufficiency program, and expressed their profound belief that the documents which were discussed and endorsed will meet with the unanimous adherence of the Communists, of all working people, and of the whole party and people.

The plenum highly appreciates the guidelines and tasks substantiated by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu regarding the need to strengthen practical and organizational activity and to appropriately fulfill the programs and plans for next year and for the future.

The Central Committee members firmly pledge to work in a new, revolutionary spirit of high communist responsibility in order to appropriately fulfill the tasks bestowed on them by the party and people and to make their active contribution to the general development of our socialist homeland.

The plenum stressed the fact that 1987 must bring about radical changes in the activity of the party and state bodies, in raising organizational and political-educational activity to the level of the decisive role played by the party as the vital core of our society. In this respect, the plenary meeting asks the party organizations in every unit and the county, municipality, town, and communal party bodies to perfect and improve the activities of managing, planning, and organizing work and to increase the revolutionary spirit of the whole aktiv, of all party and state personnel, and of all the working people's collectives.

The plenum stressed that the theory of building socialism and communism with the people and for the people requires the active and conscious participation of all working people in drafting and implementing the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state, the strengthening of the responsibility of the party cadres and the aktivs in all fields toward the people's masses and for the people, and the continuous development and deepening of our workers revolutionary democracy.

The Central Committee ardently calls on our whole workers class to continue to work heroically and with self-denial in order to conclude the current plan with ever better results, to successfully fulfill the tasks for 1987 and for the entire 5-year plan period, to raise the economic activity to superior levels of quality and efficiency, and to ensure the implementation of the fundamental strategic objective set forth by the 13th RCP Congress for the 1986-1990 period, that is, Romania's transition to a new and superior stage of development.

The plenum asks the peasantry and all the working people in villages to increase their efforts and conclude all seasonal agricultural work on schedule, to completely deliver the products to the state stock, and to thoroughly prepare the crop for next year, thus ensuring that our socialist agriculture, which is currently going through a new stage of deep revolutionary change, should make an increasing contribution to intensively developing the national economy, ensuring an appropriate supply of agricultural products and foodstuffs to the population, and satisfying the increasing raw material needs of industry.

The plenum calls on scientists and all personnel working in the field of scientific research to use all their working and creative power in order to develop production forces and the whole society on the basis of the most modern technologies and the latest discoveries of science, technology, and of human knowledge in general.

The RCP Central Committee expresses its full conviction that the party bodies and organizations will assert their leading role more powerfully and will act with a high revolutionary spirit in order to mobilize the creative forces and energies of all working people, to fulfill in an exemplary way the plans and programs of our homeland's many-sided development stipulated by the plenum, and to ensure a steady fulfillment, with a high level of quality, of the tasks for 1987 -- a decisive year in the successful implementation of the objectives of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and of the historical decisions set forth by the 13th RCP Congress -- and raise our socialist homeland onto ever higher steps of progress and civilizaion.

RCP POLITICAL BODY EXAMINES PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU210740 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0843 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 20/12/1986 -- A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP took place on Friday, December 19, presided over by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP.

Upon Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's proposal, the Executive Political Committee analyzed and endorsed a string of measures for the fulfilment of the 1986 plan and for the preparation of the fulfilment of the plan for the first quarter of 1987 in the best of conditions.

The party's general secretary showed that resolute measures had to be taken until the end of the yar, for the best fulfilment of the 1986 plan tasks, especially of the physical production and export tasks, for the achievement entirely and in conditions of proper quality of the production established in the contracts concluded with home and foreign end-users.

Likewise, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu requested the establishment by the end of the month of proper conditions for the fulfilment already from the first day of the next year's plan tasks, stressing that the technical-material and energy base, everything needed was at hand for the fulfilment of the plan provisions in fine conditions. Pointing out that the 1987 plan laid special stress on increasing the share of higher-quality products, the party's general secretary requested all ministries, industrial centrals and enterprises to pay utmost heed on taking the measures to the problem of quality, of raising the products' technical and qualitative level.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the confidence that the working people, under the leadership of the party bodies and organizations, would largely mobilize their forces these days, would work with skill and dedication, in a revolutionary spirit, in order to conclude the year 1986 with best possible results and to start preparing the successful fulfilment of the plan for the second year of the current five-year period.

CEAUSESCU MEETS BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV IN GIURGIU

AU181917 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/12/1986 -- On December 18 a friendly working interview between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, accompanied by Mme Elena Ceausescu, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, was held in Girugiu and Ruse.

This new interview is part of the traditional Romanian-Bulgarian summit dialogue that on each occasion marked moments of decisive importance for the development of the fruitful multilateral collaboration between the two parties and countries, for the continuous strengthening of the friendship between the two peoples to mutual interest and to that of the cause of socialism and peace.

On arrival in the Giurgiu Municipality President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu were given an enthusiastic reception by thousands of inhabitants of that country that shouted ovations at length.

At the border post the state colours of Romania and Bulgaria were flying around the portraits of the two party and state leaders, Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov.

President Nicolae Ceausescu accompanied by Mme Elena Ceausescu welcomed most warmly Todor Zhivkokv on his arriving in Romania. Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov embraced each other, and friendly shook hands expressing their satisfaction at this new interview. [sentence as received]

Constantin Dascalescu, Emil Bobu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Ion Stoian, Ioan Totu as well as members of the government and other Romanian officials were present.

The head of the BCP and the Bulgarian state was accompanied by Petur Mladenov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stanishev and other officials.

Military guards presented arms. The state anthems of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Socialist Republic of Romania were solemnly played. Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov reviewed the guards of honour.

In token of high esteem, Todor Zhivkov was invited to taste the hospitality bread, salt and wine. A group of young pioneers and falcons of the homeland offered bunches of flowers to the distinguished guests.

On leaving the border post in cars escorted by motorcycles, President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov visited the Giurgiu heavy machinery and equipment manufacturing enterprise. The new visit coincides with the celebration of ten years since the two party and state leaders together laid the foundation of the Giurgiu-Ruse heavy machinery and equipment manufacturing enterprise, fruit of the lasting Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration and of the mutually-advantageous cooperation between the two neighbouring friendly socialist countries.

Hosts stressed the enterprise to have continuously expanded [as received] into an industrial unit of special importance that, together with the similar unit of Ruse, contributes both to meeting certain demands of the two countries' national economies and to developing the two towns by the border of the Danube. In this respect they pointed out the fact that with the commissioning of a new capacity and the improvement of the technological processes by means of modern technologies, the marketable production of the enterprise has grown with evey passing year, being ten times larger in 1986 than in 1979, the first year of production. At the same time the fact was shown that currently it turns out complex highly-technological machines and equipment. The most reprensentative of them have been displayed in a large exhibition organized on the general-assembly platform of the enterprise. Worth mentioning, interalia, are a series of geological and structural drilling installations, cementing machines, drilling tools and industrial steel fittings.

Next, the distinguished guests visited certain basic sections of the enterprise, where experts presented the organization and progress of the processes of production, the technologies they use to ensure high productivity and superior efficiency, as well as the preoccupation with training and improving the professional standard of the workforce.

The visit helped bringing to the fore aspects of the collaboration between the two enterprises in Giurgiu and Ruse, of the developing cooperation between them by means of a better capitalization of the possibilities offered in this respect by the profile of the two units and by their closeness.

The two party and state leaders wished the collective of the enterprise new successes in the activity they carry out, in the fabrication of ever better products to meet the standards of the most outstanding achievements on a world plane.

The official motorcade then headed for the headquarters of the country party committee. There, Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov talked in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Next, a solemnity was held during which the Romanian order "The Victory of Socialism" was conferred by presidential decree on Todor Zhivkov.

The two party and state leaders and the Romanian and Bulgarian officials headed then for the border. Military guards presented arms. The state anthems of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Socialist Republic of Romania were played. Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov reviewed the guards of honour and then boarded the cars and went to Ruse along the monumental "Bridge of Friendship" across the Danube.

Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov were welcomed to the territory of friendly Bulgaria with the highest honours. At the festively adorned border station on the Bulgarian territory thousands of representatives of the town on the right-hand side of the Danube came to welcome the dear Romanian guests.

When the distinguished guests arrived military guards presented arms, and a band played the state anthems of the socialist republic of Romania and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

From the border station the distinguished guests and the officials accompanying them headed for the Ruse unit of the heavy machinery and equipment manufacturing enterprise. This enterprise, whose construction was inaugurated ten years ago, too, by Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, is a telling expression of the traditional relations of friendship, collaboration and good neighbourliness between Romania and Bulgaria, and of the common wish to confer new dimensions on the mutually-advantageous collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

The young enterprise is one of the representative units of the machine-building industry in that friendly country, contributing to an important extent to developing the economic potential of the Danubian town.

While turning to good account the experience of the specialists in both countries, the Ruse unit and the Giurgiu one have included in their fabrication programmes a series of highly-complex machines and tools in view of meeting the demands of economic development of the two countries and of making exports to third markets.

Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov went to the assembly section for large equipment. The distinguished guests were presented the stages traversed in the implementation of this investment and the organization of the technological lines as well as the current structure of production.

An important place in the talks conducted by the two party and state leaders with representatives of the collective of the Ruse unit was held by problems related to the further development of the collaboration between the two works in Giurgiu and Ruse, in keeping with the wide possibilities created for them and with the demands imposed by the high rate of development and modernization of the Romanian and Bulgarian industries.

The official motorcade headed then for Lipnic, where the party and state leaders of Romania and Bulgaria continued the exchange of views on problems of joint interest, that they had started in Giurgiu, in the morning.

Official Talks Reported

AU191006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2318 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/12/86 -- Official talks took place in Ruse on December 18, between Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, together with Mme Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council of Science and Education, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

In that first round of talks they analyzed the current stage and development prospects of the bilateral Romanian-Bulgarian relations, the questions still to be solved for the further expansion of these relations. The talks then continued in plenum.

It was assessed that the good results scored so far in the expansion of the Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration and the growing potential of the two national economies opened new prospects to the intensification of the collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples. Mutual determination was expressed to work in future as well, in order to turn to advantage the great possibilities at hand for the implementation in the best of conditions of all covenanted collaboration targets, for the intensification of the cooperation and specialization in production, the diversification and increase of the volume of goods exchanges between the two countries.

To this end, it was established during the talks that the members of the two delegation should analyze concretely the ways and possibilities to expand the Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration and economic cooperation.

Continuing the talks, Nicolae Ceausescu, Mme Elena Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov made an extensive exchange of views on the current issues of the international political life.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of esteem and understanding characteristic of the relations of friendship between the two peoples, parties and countries, in the spirit of the mutual wish to develop the multilateral Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration. In connection with the results of the meeting, of the talks conducted on the occasion, a communique was endorsed, which is to be released.

Ceausescu Awards Zhivkov

AU181531 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1454 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/12/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, handed over to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in a ceremony held in Giurgiu, the order "The Victory of Socialism" for the outstanding contribution made to the development of the collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the strengthening of the friendship between the Romanian People and the Bulgarian people, to the promotion of the general cause of socialism, peace and international collaboration, in marking his 75th birthday.

Mme Elena Ceausescu was present. Attending were Constantin Dascalescu, member of the executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister, Emil Bobu, member of the executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ioan Totu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, minister of foreign affairs, other officials.

Pesent were Petur Mladenov, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, minister of foreign affairs, Grigor Stoichkov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Dimitar Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, other Bulgarian officials.

After the handing over of the high distinction, president Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu addressed to Todor Zhivkov heartiest congratulations, wishes of good health and power to work. The attendance cordially congratulated Todor Zhivkov for the high distinction.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov made addresses at the ceremony.

CEAUSESCU VISITS BUCHAREST ENTERPRISE 17 DEC

AU171947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/12/1986 -- On December 17, RCP general Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, paid a working visit to the "Autobuzul" Enterprise in Bucharest, a representative unit of the Romanian machine-building industry.

The new working dialogue was devoted to looking into the results achieved by the collectivity of that enterprise in point of assimilation of new products as well as into the main lines of action for the further diversification of the fabrication, the thorough preparation and the implementation under best circumstances of the plan for 1987. A special exhibition displayed new types of buses, electric buses, minivans and utility vans. The prototypes proved a great volume of transport, comfort, were lighter and required smaller amounts of fuel while more reliable.

On examining them President Nicolae Ceausescu asked that action be taken to further improve their performance so that they may meet ever better the demands of the domestic and foreigh beneficiaries. At the same time he asked that starting 1987 a passage be made to the serial fabrication of the new products.

DELEGATION CONDUCTS TRADE TALKS WITH EEC

LD190028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1526 GMT 18 Dec 8

[Text] Belgrade, December 18 (TANJUG) -- We expect that the European Economic Community will once more examine its stands and adjust them to the Yugoslav proposals, thus contributing to a speedy and successful outcome of the talks on the creation of conditions for the further advancement of cooperation beneficial to both sides over the forthcoming five-year period.

The above statement was made by Yugoslav Government spokesman Aleksandar Stanic at a press conference today.

In view of the fact that the necessary coordination of stands was not reached, it was agreed to postpone talks with the Community on the renewal of the trade provisions of the Yugoslav-EEC cooperation agreement on December 2 in Brussels, in order for additional consultations to be held by each side.

The Yugoslav delegation proposed a solution leading to a more balanced trade, the reduction of the large Yugoslav deficit and the creation of possibilities to increase Yugoslavia's imports from the E.C. member-countries. The delegation proposed that the conditions be created in order to maintain external liquidity in a situation when the overwhelming part of Yugoslavia's debts on a bilateral basis are concentrated on the E.C. member-countries.

The Yugoslav delegation also drew attention to the considerable decline in Yugoslav agricultural products on the E.C. markets.

Although aimed at the further advancement of cooperation beneficial to both sides, the Yugoslav delegation's proposals, said Stanic, did not meet with a corresponding response from the Community. The Community insists on maintaining a large number of tariff-free ceilings at an unrealistic low level for industrial prducts and on retaining obstacles to exports of Yugoslav agricultural products. This, Stanic assessed, would not make it possible to effect a considerable reduction of Yugoslavia's current adverse trade imbalance with the EEC.

DELEGATION HOLDS FISHING TALKS WITH ITALY

LD182358 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1734 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, December 18 (TANJUG) -- Talks are under way in Belgrade between the heads of Yugoslav and Italian delegations in order to determine the futher procedure concerning the settlement of the question of fishing, Yugoslav Government spokesman Ambassador Aleksandar Stanic said at a press conference today in Belgrade.

These very important talks, Stanic said, express Yugoslavia's wish for the best possible economic cooperation with Italy, particularly in the region of the Adriatic. The fact that the illegal fishing in the Yugoslav territorial waters continues and that undesireable incidents are possible points to the need for an earliest possible solution of the question, Ambassador Stanic said.

The two latest incidents in the north Adriatic are indicative of the urgency for an agreement, Stanic stressed. Last Tuesday thirty-seven Italian fishing vessels were caught fishing illegally in the Yugoslav territorial waters near Umag.

Yesterday 17 Italian fishing vessels were caught at the same place. The Umag police patrol detects virtually every second day between 20 and 30 Italian fishing vessels in the Yugoslav waters. The Italian vessels [are] mostly from the port of Chiggia Sottomarina. Italian fishermen every year persist in illegally fishing in the Yugoslav waters, particularly at the time preceding the Christmas and New Year holidays, because the catch on the Italian side is poorer than on the Yugoslav.

IRAN ENVOY TALKS WITH FINANCE MINISTER

LD182349 Tehran IRNA in English 1639 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, Dec. 18, IRNA -- The Iranian ambassador to Belgrade Mohammad-Javad Asayesh met with Yugoslav Finance Minister and head of the Iran-Yugoslav Joint Economic Commission Svetozar Rikanovic here Wednesday.

During the meeting the two sides discussed bilateral economic relations and called for their expansion.

According to an agreement signed between Tehran and Belgrade last February, Iran will export 1.5 million tons of oil to Yugoslavia by the end of December 1986. 20 percent of the Iranian imports from Yugoslavia will be paid through non-oil goods export to that country.

Value of the trade exchanges between the two countries has declined over the past three years. The mutual trade exchange which was expected to reach dlrs [as received], 700 million last year declined to 280 million.

Oil price fall as well as relatively low quality of the Yugoslav industrial goods are among elements reducing the volume of trade exchanges between the two partners.

FEC SESSION CONSIDERS SOCIAL PLAN, OTHER ISSUES

LD212056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1658 GMT 21 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Dec (TANJUG) -- At its session this afternoon, presided over by Branko Mikulic, the FEC considered the standpoints and opinions of the republican and provincial assemblies regarding the draft resolution on the policy of implementing Yugoslavia's social plan in 1987. These standpoints were submitted after the first round of consultations in the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces and its working bodies.

The Federal Secretariat for Information has reported that at its session today the federal FEC also discussed the republican and provincial standpoints with regard to a number of accompanying laws and decisions. It also agreed on its stance in relation to the changes and amendments to the draft law on the social price control system, the draft law on foreign currency dealings and the draft law on the Yugoslav National Bank, and the coordinated monetary operations between the republican and provincial national banks. The FEC also formulated its proposed stance on the remarks and proposals submitted by the republican and provincial assemblies and on the draft law providing for the delays in the repayment of credit annuities granted to organizations of associated labor from Montenegro, Macedonia and Kosovo from the federal fund for financing a speedier development of economically underdeveloped parts of the country. In addition, the FEC also established its position with regard to the draft resolution on criteria, indicators and limiting values for determining the degree of economic development of the republics and provinces.

All the standpoints established by the FEC at today's session will be promptly submitted to the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces in order to enable it to proceed, unhindered, with the work on coordinating the stance on next year's resolution and the accompanying documents, including the overall volume of federal expenditure in 1987, the draft of which was also adopted today. This will also facilitate the coordination of standpoints on the systemic laws submitted by the FEC to the SFRY Assembly, thus making it possible for this work to be completed by the end of the year.

MIKULIC STRESSES ACTIVE ECONOMIC MEASURES

LD190019 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1833 GMT 18 Dec 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Sarajevo, December 18 (TANJUG) -- We shall not retreat from the application of real economic categories, and this all of them, stated Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic addressing a gathering in Sarajevo this evening. [sentence as received]

Since the introduction of real economic categories is regulated by so-called systemic laws, the enactment procedure for which is under way in the Assembly of Yugoslavia, the Federal Government considers it essential that the laws should be enacted by the end of the year, said Mikulic.

It seems unlikely, however, that all provisions of the new laws will be applied from the outset. This may be inferred, among other things, from Mikulic's statement that the "time aspect of the application of individual solutions" had been perceived in particular, and that "we shall have additional political consultations" on that matter.

Dwelling on the resistance to the new course in the economy, Mikulic warned that there would be no chance of success without overcoming it. He forecast a "hard battle" to radically change the hitherto practices and habits, and to cut short the leniency towards those who draw backwards.

In Mikulic's assessment, it is essential to stop the practice of socializing losses and discontinue unprofitable investments, excessive consumption and the toleration of "arbitrary, egoistic and illegal acts." "This battle can be won by activity of the whole of society, and not the state bodies alone," he added.

As far as the proposed measures to bring down inflation were concerned, Mikulic rejected the possibility of price and pay freezes as inappropriate for the Yugoslav conditions. The government therefore decided in favour of measures stimulating production and exports, productivity and overall effectiveness of economic operation, as well as those aimed at eliminating the hotbeds of inflation. Mikulic saw the longlasting difficulties in Yugoslavia's economy as having been caused by too long a period of hesitation in carrying into effect measures aimed at achieving the objectives under the longterm economic stabilization programme adopted in 1983, and delay in halting spending beyond and above the real possibilities. That, he said, was "also financed out of foreign loans."

FOREIGN DEBT REDUCED TO UNDER $19 BILLION

LD192114 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0411 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 18 (TANJUG) -- After a longer period, Yugoslavia has this year succeeded in perceptibly reducing its foreign debt principal, repaying a billion dollars to bring the debt to just under 19 billion dollars.

At a time when an overwhelming majority of developing countries are staggering under the burden of debts, unable to repay regularly even interest to their creditors and requesting moratoriums and deferment of payment, the Yugoslav reduction of debt by a billion dollars is one of the shining examples in the gloomy economic situation of the so-called Third World. [passage indistinct]

At best, Yugoslavia will earn from commodity exports this year as much as it did in 1985. It was not before November that the government's stimulative measures, adopted last summer, halted the stagnation and drop of exports of several months duration and increased exports.

Viewed regionally, the biggest fall in exports, 7.5 percent, was to Eastern European countries. Exports to the hard currency earning markets (mostly industrialized countries) fell insignificantly (0.7 percent), but those to developing countries declined by 3 percent compared with last year.

Yugoslavia, a country above the existing groupings, faces a number of barriers making it difficult for its goods to reach world markets. In trade with the East, these are most often in the form of commodity lists and the obligatory balancing exports and imports as well as the impossibility of obtaining the desired goods at all times. In trade with the European Community, the United States and other Western and other industrialised countries, Yugoslav products come up against both levies and quantity restrictions. The best example are the difficulties in exporting quality baby beef to Community members.

Yugoslav exports to developing countries, a political-economic priority of the government, are limited by the considerably reduced ability of these countries to pay as a result of the drastic fall in oil prices.

High-ranking government officials, including Prime Minister Branko Mikulic, claim that the government this year continued to implement a policy of the real exchange rate of the dinar against a "basket" of convertible currencies and announce that it will be pursued next year as well. The experience with the so-called "differential" interest rates, which are as a rule below the rate of inflation, implemented during most of the year, has not proved particularly positive and there will in all probability be a return to real interest rates, introduced for the first time in Yugoslavia a few years ago upon the recommendation of the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank).

To sum up, everything is geared to stabilising the domestic market and reducing the foreign debt. Next year debt repayments should fall from 44 to 38.5 percent of the total foreign exchange earnings of the country.

BULATOVIC ADDRESSES SERBIAN SCIENCE ACADEMY

LD192258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1723 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Dec (TANJUG) -- Vukoje Bulatovic, vice president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, said today in his greeting speech at the Assembly of the Serbian Academy of Arts and Sciences that the problems with which the Socialist Republic of Serbia lives are partly the result of the effects of the general Yugoslav social and economic cluster of problems in the Republic of Serbia, which also contains two socalist autonomous provinces.

Our efforts to realize the full scope of unity and togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, while at the same time respecting and preserving the autonomy of its provinces, but also establishing the wholeness of our socialist republic, are a part of joint efforts to contribute to the strengthening of the SFRY and to the elimination of possible sources of crisis and political instability in it, Bulatovic said.

We are often criticized for spending a long time seeking solutions to urgent questions. Our consistent efforts toward democratic discussions and the ways of solving open questions certainly have their price, but we are convinced, Bulatovic stressed, that this price is lower than that which we would pay if we decided in favor of the methods of blackmail and pressure on other parties to agreements. All the ways which are allgedly quicker than the democratic ones, are also the ways which rely on the arguments of power or on dictatorship, rather than on the democratically expressed willingness for agreements between all the factors of the Yugoslav community. We believe that no matter in which form and in which way they appear, imposed solutions are always weaker than those which are reached through democratic harmonization of real interests. Respect for the equality of all the participants in the agreement on our joint Yugoslav future is the basic prerequisite for a democratic agreement.

Everything that we do in such complex conditions in society, Bulatovic went on to say, we do publicly, in front of the people. We are ready to take on responsibility for the results and consequences of our decisions and actions, but we demand this kind of readiness for responsibility also from others who wish to influence the currents of social trends. We have a great deal of sensibility and patience for each word and thought which demand and propose better solutions in the spirit of strengthening socialist self-management, but we have no understanding for messages and programs which undermine this system or challenge and reject it in its totality

Commenting on the so-called memorandum and on the discussion on whether it is a finished or an unfinished text or whether that appeared in public was its final or working version, Bulatovic said that from the political point of view this was of secondary importance. He continued:

We start from the fact that the text of the memorandum, with its content, has produced sharp but also very understandable and justifiable reactions in the entire Yugoslav socialist public and that, together, all these reactions have created a certain political climate and mood in the country which we should not interpret differently but as a resolute condemnation and rejection of the text of the memorandum. Faced with such a reaction by the Yugoslav public socialist opinion, we cannot, nor do we wish to, start scholastic discussions on the ways and means through which the text of the memorandum appeared in public. If we were to accept such discussions, in practical terms we would be also accepting the logic that the text of the memorandum does not exist, and that those parts of the text which provoke condemnation and rejection in public are some kind of phantom thoughts whose origin and authorship are not known, and that therefore we should think that such thoughts actually do not exist.

I wish to inform you that the political leadership of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, on each occasion, consistently represented the view that the text of the memorandum should by no means be identified with the Serbian Academy of Arts and Sciences and with all of its members. The political leadership of the Socialist Republic at no point felt the need to reexamine its attitude toward the most prestigious scientific institution of the Serbian people, nor is it at any point ready to question this prestige because of the newly created conditions which are regrettable, but demand to be thought over with reason and soberly.

As much as we are convinced about the need to preserve the scientific and cultural prestige of the Serbian Academy of Arts and Sciences, Bulatovic added, we are also resolute in not accepting every critical analysis of a social situation which, like this one presented in parts in the memorandum, strikes at the foundations of our socialist self-managing society.

As far as the "critical" content of the memorandum is concerned, the reasons for our rejection of the ideas contained in this text were presented in a concise form in the speech by the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, delivered at Belgrade University in October of this year, and I wish to remind you of these reasons on this occasion as well: "We do not agree with what the memorandum calls for: that Serbia should turn its back on the future and on the future of Yugoslavia; that the proven leaders of our revolution and our socialist development should be accused in an arbitrary manner, that the communists of Serbia are assessed to be illegal leaders of the working class and the people of Serbia."

From this abridged assessment of the ideas and messages of the memorandum against which we shall lead persistent ideological struggle, it is possible to draw conclusions on the possible ways of overcoming the unfavorable political mood created by the emergence of the memorandum. It is necessary that from this place and this meeting convincing proofs are offered to the Yugoslav socialist public that the memorandum in the form in which it has appeared in public, by no means represents anything more than an unhappy -- and from any point of view, an unsuccessful -- attempt by its authors to analyze the Yugoslav present and past. Regardless of the incentives and motives of the authors of this text, its style and its messages are eminently political and their interpretation cannot be approached with the criteria which could be applied for literary and poetical texts. In other words, the text of the memorandum should be judged as a political program; like every political program it has certain objectives and implies certain actions which lead to these objectives. Bearing all this in mind, it is also necessary to convince all the working people and citizens of our country that the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts is not, nor does it intend to become, a place from which calls for the destruction of the Yugoslav socialist communities will be sent, or demands for the establishment of a subsequent historical justice for the Serbian nation, a justice which, inevitably, would be realized at the expense of other Yugoslav nations and nationalities. By this I mean that the Serbian nation has its problems, as other nations have. We are making efforts and we shall continue to do so in order to solve the problems of the Serbian nation, always bearing in mind that the solutions should be sought in accordance with the interests of all nations in the Yugoslav socialist community.

BRIEFS

MAMULA PRESENTS AWARDS -- Belgrade, 21 Dec (TANJUG) -- Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, presented the Grand Medallion of the Armed Forces to and commended the most successful units of the Yugoslav People's Army and Territorial Defense for their exceptional successes in training, education, the strengthening of moral-political unity and the strengthening of military readiness. They were also awarded on the results they achieved in the competition "We Select the Best Unit" in the Armed Forces in 1986. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0943 GMT 21 Dec 86 LD]